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10 February 1983

CHINA REPORT
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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEBANON TO HARDEN POSITION IN TALKS

OW222114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Beirut, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan yesterday discussed with U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib on the outcome of the latter's negotiations in Israel.

An authoritative source here indicated that Lebanon will harden its position at next Monday's tripartite talks in Khalidi, Lebanon, following Israel's insistence on the Israeli manning of early-warning stations in Lebanon.

During the talks with Habib, Lebanese leaders laid particular stress on the speeding up of complete, unconditional and indivisible withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon, the source said.

The daily AN-NAHAR reported today that Lebanon rejects Israeli demands on security arrangements unless they are under international control. Lebanon "particularly opposes the establishment of early-warning stations," the daily said.

Reports from Israel confirmed that Habib had failed to make Israeli leaders adopt a more flexible attitude. Israeli Radio had quoted Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon as saying that he would not budge on Israel's demand for the operation of three early-warning stations in southern Lebanon.

CSO: 4000/57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TURKISH PRESIDENT URGES MIDEAST PEACE TALKS

OW231943 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--Middle East peace negotiations should bring together all the parties involved and start as soon as possible, said Turkish President Kenan Evren today.

In an interview published in the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-FAJR today, the Turkish president condemned Israel's aggressive policy and practices and stated that Israel must withdraw from the territories it has occupied since the 1967 war and recognize the Palestinians' legitimate rights of self-determination, including one to establish an independent state on their homeland.

Evren indicated that the Arab peace plan of the Fes summit conference was close to his country's viewpoint on peace in the region.

He noted that President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace formula cannot be the sole groundwork for comprehensive peace, but it has some positive aspects which might be conducive to a framework for future negotiations.

Stressing the fact that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East problem, Evren pointed out that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent evacuation from Beirut of Palestinian fighters was an evident proof that Israel does not seek peace.

"This also affirms that an overall settlement must be reached without delay," he said.

On the Gulf war, the Turkish President maintained that the Iraq-Iran conflict had created instability in the region which would eventually serves the interests of Israel and the big powers which want to exploit such opportunities.

Voicing Turkey's readiness to take part in any efforts for a peaceful settlement acceptable to both sides, he noted that his country is already a member of the good-will committee trying to bring the war to an end under a mandate by the Islamic conference organization.

On Turkey's attitude toward the situation in Afghanistan, he noted that his country has called for the pullout of foreign troops from that Islamic country.

CSO: 4000/57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEBANESE OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON CEASE-FIRE

OW211808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--Realization of cease-fire between the conflicting factions in Tripoli is only a first step to lasting peace, said the administrative executive of northern Lebanon Iskandar Ghobril.

In a recent interview with XINHUA, Ghobril held that the Tripoli problem is so complicated that it is not only an issue of religion but also a political and international one.

The head of the city's internal security force Hage Hassan stated that the future of Tripoli links with foreign troop withdrawal and the Middle East situation as a whole.

Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami told XINHUA that he hoped the cease-fire this time would be implemented effectively. Any domestic conflicts will only benefit Israel, which has been making use of them to realize its objective of staying in Lebanon, he noted.

The massive armed clashes between pro-Syria and anti-Syria Muslims have caused heavy losses to the city and its residents. Over 200 people were killed and 400 others injured. Economic losses are estimated at 130 million dollars.

The hostess of the hotel where the reporter is staying said, "We are tired of the clashes. Just give us peace and tranquillity by any means." Her husband said some people consider that where there is olive there is peace, but there is no peace in Tripoli whose olive trees stretch for about 40 kilometers. Without outside interference, the Lebanese people would enjoy peace and tranquillity very soon, he said.

CSO: 4000/57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'ARAFAT ON DEMAND FOR PLO TO RECOGNIZE ISRAEL

OW190907 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has called on Egypt to stop demanding that the PLO unilaterally recognize Israel.

In an interview with a columnist published yesterday by the economic weekly AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI, 'Arafat expressed the hope that Egypt would resume its important position in the Arab nation.

He said, "We don't want to launch an offensive against Israel in the near future. What we want is that Syria will fight together with us in self-defense and that the Arabs will restore their confidence and the spirit of resistance."

'Arafat also said that he hoped Egyptian President Husni Mubarak would assume leadership in the Arab nation and reaffirm the principles on the Palestinian question declared by Presidents Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and Anwar al-Sadat. The principles include those on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish an independent state and on the recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

'Arafat told the communist, "Just as I am anxious not to embarrass Egypt by calling on it to scrap the Camp David agreement, I urge President Mubarak not to embarrass me by demanding that I recognize Israel unilaterally."

"Even West European countries have not asked me to do so," he said.

CSO: 4000/57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'ARAFAT SPEAKS AT PLO ANNIVERSARY PARADE

OW270440 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Aden, 26 Jan (XINHUA)--"The Palestine revolution will continue until final victory," affirmed PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat here today.

'Arafat said this at a military parade reviewing the Palestinian revolutionary armed forces held here in Democratic Yemen to mark the 18th anniversary of the launching of armed struggle by the Palestine Liberation Organization (January 1).

Also at the reviewing stand was 'Ali Nasir Mohammad, al-Hasani president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of Democratic Yemen. The PLO soldiers in the military parade mainly consisted of those who had withdrawn from west Beirut and settled in Democratic Yemen at the end of last year.

In his speech at the parade, 'Arafat exposed the U.S. trick in the Middle East to expand its sphere of influence. He stressed that the things which had been wrested by force will only be taken back by force.

Democratic Yemen will always stand by the Palestine revolution, declared 'Ali Nasir in his speech at the parade. He denounced U.S. President Reagan's proposal on the Middle East as a plot to strengthen Israeli aggression in Lebanon. He called for strengthening of Palestine national unity.

Other PLO leaders came to attend the parade and celebrations from other Arab countries.

The PLO executive committee made a decision earlier this year to celebrate the 18th anniversary of PLO armed struggle in Democratic Yemen.

CSO: 4000/57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRITISH LIBERAL-SDP ALLIANCE BEGINS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

OW210724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] London, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--Britain's Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance pledged its commitment to the European Economic Community (EEC) and multilateral nuclear disarmament when it launched its campaign to win the next general election today.

Speaking at an alliance rally here tonight, Roy Jenkins, leader of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), said that it would be destructive for Britain to withdraw from the EEC. Britain would have cut itself off from most of the Western world with 60 per cent of its export market imperilled, he added.

David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, warned against a catastrophic effect Britain's withdrawal from the EEC could bring about on its trade and unemployment.

Referring to unilateralism, Jenkins indicated that a British unilateralist lead on nuclear disarmament would almost certainly be followed by no one else.

The SDP, founded in March, 1981, formed an electoral alliance with the Liberal Party later that year to challenge the ruling conservative party and the main opposition Labor Party. The two parties now have 42 MPs in the country's 631-seat parliament.

The alliance also announced today a jobs plan which promises to cut Britain's three million unemployment figure by one million within two years.

Britain faces an election this year or early next year.

CSO: 4000/57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERVIEW WITH AFGHAN REBEL ON SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

OW231632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Islamabad, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--Afghan resistance leader Sayed Ahmed Gailani told XINHUA today that countries and various world organizations should exert still higher pressure to compel the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan.

During an interview in Islamabad, Gailani, member of the presidential board of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahedin, said the Soviet Union has long premeditated the control of Afghanistan as a step to gain access to the warm-water. But, "they have miscalculated the courageous resistance put up by the Afghan people and so far failed to reach their objective," he said.

"We hope that the forthcoming non-aligned summit in New Delhi early March will produce a stronger resolution pressing for a Soviet pullout from Afghanistan. The Karmal regime should be excluded from the non-aligned movement for it is merely a puppet of foreign occupation troops," he said.

"The Soviet Union is obviously faced with mounting difficulties and more defeats in Afghanistan," he said, adding, "though they have powerful troops equipped with all kinds of modern weapons, they cannot move out of big cities without air cover. When they occupy a village, they have to pull back to their barracks in the evening. They even find themselves unable to keep these cities under their control. The morale of the Soviet troops is sagging."

Gailani said the Afghan forces are growing in strength and fighting experience. The Mujahideen of different factions are coordinating their fighting against their common enemy, he said. "The people endowed with the power of will and justice can challenge a superpower," Gailani said.

About the future of their struggle, he said it is true the Soviet Union has never withdrawn once it occupied a country. "However," he added, "never has a nation carried a resistance so stiff and tenacious as we have done. We are confident that the Soviets will go out someday. We reach the conclusion provided that militarily, the resistance intensifies inside Afghanistan, and politically, pressure grows stronger from outside."

CSO: 4000/57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KABUL TENSE AMID HEAVY FIGHTING

OW241941 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--Severe winter in Afghanistan witnessed unabated resistance to the Soviet aggression with heavy fighting going on in and around Kabul and in northern part of the country, according to Kabul reports.

The city of Kabul was shrouded in restlessness this winter as explosions repeatedly rocked the public buildings including city halls and hotels. The Presidential Palace, the Soviet Embassy, major Soviet military bases and residential houses were not immune from attacks.

On January 8, the guerrillas rocketed the residential flats of Soviet advisers at Dar-ul-Aman area, central Kabul. Eight Soviets and Karmal soldiers were killed and five flats damaged during the attack.

Power supply was cut in Kabul following the guerrillas' attack on the power plant. The city still faces electricity shortage to this day. Major highways leading to Kabul were virtually blocked by the guerrillas.

About 300 freedom fighters attacked a Soviet contingent on the Kabul-Kandahar highway on January 9. During the operation which lasted for four hours, they wiped out many Soviet troops, destroyed several tanks and other military vehicles.

On January 11, the freedom fighters ambushed a Soviet-Karmal military convoy on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway when it was passing through Dargo Tangi area of Sarobi subdivision in Kabul Province. Twenty enemy men were killed.

Fighting intensified in northern provinces bordering the Soviet Union in the chilly winter. The freedom fighters of Balkh Province killed 15 Soviet advisers in Ma Are Sharif, the provincial headquarters, on December 27.

Battles were also reported in central, western and southern provinces of Afghanistan. The freedom fighters also shot down one Mig aircraft and two helicopters.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ICDSI CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSIVE POLICY

OW220244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Lagos, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--The Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security (ICDSI) today condemned South Africa's outrages against the independence and sovereignty of its neighboring states. The condemnation came in a statement issued here today at the end of a two-day meeting of the commission, the first since its establishment in 1980. Members of the commission come from different countries including Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim and former head of the Nigerian Military Government Olusegun Obasanjo.

The statement drew "particular attention to insecurity which prevails in southern Africa as a direct result of the policies of South Africa. It said that South Africa is escalating its campaign of aggression and destabilization against the independent majority-ruled states of the region. It cited the military incursion into the neighboring state of Lesotho last December as the latest example. The statement condemned South Africa for its sustained illegal occupation of Namibia and called on all parties to the negotiations on Namibia's independence to intensify their efforts to secure a settlement this year within the framework of U.N. Resolution 435.

The commission expressed concern over the general arms buildup which affects all regions and all peoples. It urged the United States and the Soviet Union and all governments involved not to disappoint the people of the world and to respond to the clear necessity for an end to the arms race.

CSO: 4000/57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ILO REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN DEVELOPED NATIONS

OW250320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] United Nations, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--Despite the continuous economic recession and irresistible advance of labor-saving technology, employment levels measured in absolute figures have stabilized in many developed countries.

This comment was contained in a recent press release issued by the International Labor Office (ILO) here.

According to the press release, in the period from 1972 to 1982, agriculture was the biggest employment loser: 1,890,000 jobs disappeared in Japan, 729,000 in France, 520,000 in West Germany and 151,000 in Finland. Two exceptions to this trend were Canada and New Zealand where agricultural employment rose by 43,000 and 12,000 respectively.

However, at the same time, employment increased in all branches of the service sector, with community, social and personal services as the top job providers.

They created work for 7,236,000 people in the United States, 1,294,000 in Canada, 1,188,000 in France, 1,170,000 in Japan, 850,000 in West Germany, 823,000 in the United Kingdom and 485,000 in Australia.

Retail, trade, restaurants and hotels ranked second as a source of new employment, having created [figure indistinct] jobs in the United States, 2,240,000 in Japan, 485,000 in Canada and 104,000 in France.

Financing, insurance and business services also contributed in a large measure to increased employment. Over the decade under review, hired in this growing sector were 2,827,000 additional American workers [figure indistinct] Japanese, 481,000 French, 269,000 British and 210,000 Canadian.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT ON RETURN OF COMPOSER'S REMAINS

OW270554 Beijing Radio in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Correspondent: "The Urn Containing the Remains of Chinese People's Composer Xian Xinghai Is Delivered From Moscow to Beijing"]

[Text] On 25 January the urn containing the remains of Chinese people's composer Comrade Xian Xinghai, escorted by a diplomat of the PRC Embassy in the Soviet Union, was delivered from Moscow to Beijing.

The Chinese Musicians Association held a solemn ceremony to accept the urn at the Beijing Aerodrome. The ceremony was conducted under the direction of Zhao Feng, vice chairman of the Chinese Musicians Association and council member of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association. Lu Ji, chairman of the Chinese Musicians Association, delivered a speech. Lu Ji said:

[Begin Lu Ji recording in Chinese fading into Russian translation] Today, feeling boundless respect, we have gathered here to accept the urn containing the remains of the forerunner of Chinese proletarian music, people's composer Comrade Xian Xinghai. One may say that Comrade Xian Xinghai spent his life in difficult struggle. As early as his student years, he swore to devote his creative work to the common people. Having finished studies in France in 1935, he returned to his homeland to devote himself to the people and immediately joined the movement resisting the Japanese invaders and for the salvation of his homeland.

His numerous songs and the songs of the composers of the time became the guiding strength and stimulus for the broad dissemination of mass songs in the country. In October 1938, he arrived in Yanan, the support base of the anti-Japanese war. At the beginning of 1939 he wrote the Huang River Cantata to the words of Comrade Zhang Guangnian, which inspired and shook hundreds of people, and wrote many other songs which had a great influence on the people's war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

In 1940, on the instructions of the CPC, Xian Xinghai left for the Soviet Union in order to write musical scores for motion pictures. The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union began soon after. He had to work and live under very difficult conditions. Despite a serious illness and with profound feelings of patriotism and internationalism, he wrote many instrumental and vocal works, dedicating them to the people of his homeland and to the Soviet people.

At the end of the Great Patriotic War, a serious ailment broke his health once and for all. There was no question of returning to his homeland. He had to remain in the Soviet Union for treatment. In 1945, the 8-year selfless anti-Japanese war of the Chinese people ended in victory. At the moment when the forces passionately desired that the composer return to his homeland to take part in the construction of a new China, we received the fateful news that Xian Xinghai had passed away in a Moscow hospital. Thus, the urn containing the remains of the composer remained in the Soviet Union.

Today, the urn containing the remains of the most faithful son of the Chinese people and a faithful son of the party has been delivered to the land of his great socialist homeland, for the honor of which he struggled all his life. This has been a longstanding desire of our country's people and musicians and the intense desire of his relatives. The late soul of the composer may be at peace; he has returned to his homeland.

Allow me, on behalf of the Chinese Musicians Association and the relatives of the composer, to express gratitude to the concerned bodies of the Soviet Union and profound thanks to all the composer's friends who helped him during the years of his stay in the Soviet Union. [end Lu Ji recording]

Lu Cui, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; (Ma Qisen), director of the Soviet and West European affairs department of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs; responsible officials of Beijing musical organizations; prominent literary, art and musical figures and relatives of the composer were also present at the aerodrome for the acceptance of the urn containing his remains--all in all more than 100 people.

I. S. Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador to the PRC, was also present at the aerodrome. Lu Ji, chairman of the Chinese Musicians Association and Xian Xinghai's daughter, (Xia Yina), accepted the urn containing the remains of Comrade Xian Xinghai. Comrade Lu Ji covered the urn containing the remains of people's composer Xian Xinghai with a CPC ribbon.

CSO: 4000/57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC COUNTRIES AGREE ON COMMON FISHERIES POLICY

OW260902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Brussels, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--The EEC Council of Fisheries ministers reached an agreement on a common fisheries policy at a meeting here today, thus ending a serious clash between Denmark and other EEC countries over fisheries problems.

The transitional arrangements over fish made when Britain, Ireland and Denmark joined the EEC 10 years ago, expired on December 31, 1982. At the meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers on December 21 last year Denmark was the only country to reject a new accord because it considered as too low the catch share earmarked for it in the North Sea.

The new arrangement over fish was made after talks were held last week between Gaston Thorn, the EEC Commission President; Genscher, West German foreign minister and president of the EEC Council of Ministers; and Ellermann-Jensen, Danish foreign minister. Some concessions had been made by other EEC countries in order to win Danish support for the common fisheries policy.

The new agreement provides for national quotas to ensure an orderly share-out of community fishing resources among member countries. Under the agreement, Denmark was given the right to catch up to 22,000 tons of mackerel in 1983, including 7,000 tons in the disputed waters west of Scotland. The common fisheries policy also stipulates rules of conservation and management of fish resources.

The new agreement will take effect at midnight today and expire on December 31, 1992.

CSO: 4000/57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIA STRIVES FOR ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY

OW261810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Jan (XINHUA)--Romania is making efforts to become self-sufficient in energy by 1985.

Romania was once self-sufficient in energy. In 1976, it produced a record high of 14.7 million tons of oil, compared with 5 million tons in 1950. Since then, annual oil production in the country has stayed at 11 million to 13 million tons.

Production of natural gas and coal has increased 10 times in the past 30 years and electricity output has grown 32 times.

But as the country's industry developed, the demand for energy increased. Besides, the energy problem became more acute after Romania developed petrochemical industry.

As a result, Romania changed from a gas- and electricity-exporter to an oil importer.

Now the country's petrochemical industry has a processing capacity of 30 million tons of crude oil per year. This won the country a big sum of foreign currencies in the early 1970s when oil prices were low.

Since 1973, however, it has been difficult for Romania to import oil because of rising prices and unstable international situation, particularly the war between Iran and Iraq.

Therefore Romania decided to reduce oil imports and to rely on the country's own resources for solving the energy shortage.

The 12th national congress of the Romanian Communist Party decided to give priority to the development of energy in national economy. While developing its energy industry and changing its energy structure, Romania has also adopted energy-saving measures.

To reduce oil and natural gas consumption, the country will develop coal, oil shale and water as energy sources.

By 1985 hydropower will take up 21 per cent of total power production instead of the present 17 per cent.

Efforts will also be made to exploit the Black Sea continental shelves. It is expected that by 1985 oil production will reach 15 million tons yearly.

In addition, nuclear power stations are under construction while the research on solar energy and wind power is under way.

Now energy saving has become the major task in the country. Through reforms in the economic structure those industrial sectors that use much energy will be reduced.

Attention has also been paid to the saving of energy for civil use. Since 1979 all the leaders of the Communist Party Central Committee including Nicolae Ceausescu have changed their "Mercedes-Benz" limousines to other smaller cars which consume less gasoline.

The number of cars for institutions at both the central and local levels, enterprises and mass organizations has been reduced by half. Only ministers at the central level can be assigned a car for each to be used for work.

Measures have also been taken to restrict the consumption of electricity for lighting.

CSO: 4000/57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KENYA, ETHIOPIA TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSE COOPERATION

OW241952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Nairobi, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--Kenya and Ethiopia have agreed to further strengthen cooperation in defense, security and other fields, according to a joint communique issued here today.

The joint communique was issued after the 11th meeting of the administrators and commissioners of the border regions of the two countries held in Mombasa of Kenya from January 17 to 23.

The communique expressed satisfaction at the rapid consolidation and expansion of their cooperation in economy, trade, transport, communications, defense, security and other fields.

Having reviewed the situation in the Horn of Africa, the meeting reiterated their commitment to the creation of an atmosphere of understanding and confidence in the region with the view to establishing durable peace based on the respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of state boundaries and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to preserving their territorial integrity and sanctity of boundaries as enshrined in the charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, the communique said.

The next meeting will be held in Ethiopia at a date to be decided upon later.

CSO: 4000/57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KENYA OFFICIAL RECEIVES PRC GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TEAM

OW250246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Nairobi, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--Kenyan Minister for Environment and Natural Resources William Odongo Omamo received here this afternoon a Chinese team for geological survey of the East African Rift Valley.

The minister pointed out that Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi's state visit to China in September 1980 and the recent visit to Kenya by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang represented "proof that we (Kenya and China) are taking active steps to foster stronger relationship, including social, cultural and technical relationship, between our two countries." "The Kenyan Government appreciates very much the technical aid we have received from the People's Republic of China," he added.

Noting that exploitation of natural resources is an important aspect in Kenya's national effort for economic independence, the minister hoped that the Chinese geological survey team will contribute to the finding of Kenya's mineral resources and their best utilization in national economic development.

The Chinese team headed by Zhang Yuxiang arrived here on January 22 for an extensive geological survey of Kenya's Rift Valley in cooperation with the Kenyan departments concerned and will leave here for Zambia and Tanzania early next month to continue its survey of the Rift Valley.

CSO: 4000/57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC-JAPAN SYMPOSIUM CONCLUDES IN BRUSSELS

OW221010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Brussels, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--The two-day EEC-Japan symposium ended here today with pledges from both sides for an acceleration of industrial cooperation and joint ventures so as to reduce their trade imbalance which gave Japan a surplus of some 14 billion U.S. dollars in 1982.

The symposium, jointly sponsored by the European Commission and Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, served as an informal forum for discussions on defusing EEC-Japan tensions and the worsening protectionist pressures in Europe. Some 160 European and Japanese industrialists and businessmen took part in the symposium.

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, in a message of greetings to the symposium, stressed "the readiness of the Japanese Government to meet the principal demands made by Europe."

In his address to the participants, European Commission President Gaston Thorn reiterated the seriousness of the economic crisis in the EEC, stressing that "in face of this situation, the member states find it very hard to resist protectionist trends, especially since they are burdened with an increasingly heavy trade deficit vis-a-vis Japan, which is experiencing sustained economic growth, a low rate of unemployment and vigorous industrial development."

Thorn complained that Japanese exports in sectors that are extremely sensitive for Europe (cars, TV sets and machine tools) are a serious threat to employment in some EEC countries, and the Japanese market is not yet sufficiently open to European products.

Advisor of West Germany's Grundig Corporation criticized the Japanese strategy designed to capture an excessive share of the European market in certain sectors. This would incite sharp retaliation from European firms, he said.

Sandanori Yamanaka, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, in his speech at the closing session this afternoon, promised to "avoid exports in a torrential manner in specific product categories" to Europe and made proposals for promoting industrial cooperation between Japan and the EEC. He invited leading EEC countries not to resort to protectionism which, he said, "is a long-run dead end" and "detrimental to the EEC."

CSO: 4000/57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ITALIAN OFFICIAL IN E. GERMANY--Berlin, 26 Jan (XINHUA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo arrived here today on an official visit to the German Democratic Republic at the invitation of Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, according to the ADN. This is the first visit by an Italian foreign minister to this country since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries ten years ago, and also a return visit to Fischer's visit to Italy in 1978. At a banquet this evening in honor of the Italian guest, Fischer conceded that differences existed between the two countries on certain international issues. But he said that they had the "common obligations to stem the increasingly grave danger" of a nuclear war. In his reply toast Colombo said that his country would continue to contribute to the supervision, limitation and reduction of armament. "At the same time we believe that genuine peace and detente can be attained only under the pre-condition of universal security," he added. [Text] [OW270904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 27 Jan 83]

PRC DELEGATION IN SEYCHELLES--Beijing, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions led by Mu Qibin, a Standing Committee member of the union, left here yesterday after a two-day visit, according to a Victoria report. The delegation, invited by the Seychelles National Workers Union, was received by chairman of the union Oliver Charles and met Guy Sinon, secretary general of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Joseph Belmont, minister of labor and social security. [Text] [OW231638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 23 Jan 83]

IRANIAN, LIBYAN, SYRIAN TALKS--Tehran, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati has expressed his satisfaction over his consultation in Damascus with his Syrian counterpart and the Libyan justice secretary on the latest developments in the region. Upon his return here last night from a three-day visit to Damascus, Velayati said that the tripartite consultation focused on blocking any compromise on the Palestinian issue and finding out ways and means to confront the Israeli policy. A joint communique released simultaneously in the capitals of the three countries voiced their support for the Lebanese people and the Palestinian cause and calls for "resistance against all plans which are aimed at pulling the PLO to recognise the Zionist enemy or negotiate with it." The communique expressed opposition to the efforts to bring Egypt

back to the Arab fold and pledged support for Iran in the war against Iraq. The communique also stressed the "importance of activating the steadfastness front with the cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran," and voiced solidarity with Libya against the continuous U.S. acts of aggression and provocations in its air space and territorial waters. It said the tripartite consultation will continue and the next round will take place in Tehran. [Text] [OW231849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 23 Jan 83]

USSR TROOPS MASSACRE AFGHANS--London, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--An Afghan delegation today gave eyewitness accounts here of a massacre of 105 people at a village near the Afghan capital of Kabul by Soviet troops last September. The delegation, led by Omar Babrakzai, a former judge of the Kabul Supreme Court, was visiting London to press Britain to join in seeking a United Nations investigation of the massacre. The delegation met British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday. Gol Muhammad, a village elder and an eyewitness, told reporters today that on September 13, Soviet troops went to his village, Padkhwabe Shana, in Logar Province after 200 Mujahidin guerrillas had left. Among those hidden in the village were 105 men and boys in an irrigation tunnel. They were unarmed and were hiding to avoid being conscripted into the Afghan army. He said the Soviet troops poured petrol and a foul-smelling yellow-white chemical into the tunnel and ignited it. All the people in the tunnel were killed. The Soviets knew that there were people inside the tunnel, he added. Mrs. Thatcher, asked by the delegation to take the case up with the United Nations, was reportedly considering the request. [Text] [OW220738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 22 Jan 83]

PRC AID TO TOGO--Lama-kara, Togo, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema today cut the ribbon for the 23,000-square-meter building called "The Togolese People's Assembly House." The construction of the house with Chinese aid started in 1979 and was completed last October. Administrative secretary of the house Yao Eklo and Chinese Ambassador Jin Minsheng were among thousands of people attending the inauguration ceremony. They both described the project as the result of unity and cooperation between China and Togo and wished that friendship be further developed. After the ceremony, the Togolese President inspected the building in the company of the Chinese ambassador. The president entertained the Chinese ambassador and engineers at luncheon given at his native town. [Text] [OW231210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1103 GMT 23 Jan 83]

ISRAELI FORCES IN LEBANON--Beirut, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--Fighters of the Israeli Air Force have held military maneuvers over Saida and other areas in South Lebanon in the past few days. It took place at a time when the Lebanese-Israeli talks on troop withdrawal began to touch substantive problems. Meanwhile, Israeli troops made air raids in the occupied South Lebanon. They blockaded roads and made roundups at will. They harassed village people, forcing them to say where the "terrorists" were. A relief of Israeli troops often paralyzed traffic for four or five hours. [Text] [OW222120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 22 Jan 83]

PRC JOURNALISTS IN EGYPT--Cairo, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--The Chinese journalists delegation headed by Zeng Tao left here today after a two-week visit to Egypt. During its stay in Egypt since January 8 the delegation met Egyptian deputy prime minister and concurrently Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, speaker of the people's assembly Sufi Abu Taleb, speaker of Al Shura Council and head of the press higher council Sobhi Abdel Hakim and other high-ranking government officials. The delegation made comprehensive contacts with Egyptian journalists and visited a number of industrial and agricultural development projects. This was the first Chinese delegation to visit Egypt after Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent official visit to the country. [Text] [OW212010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 21 Jan 83]

W. GERMAN TANKS TO TURKEY--Ankara, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--Turkey received four Leopard LA-13 tanks from West Germany at a ceremony here yesterday. The four tanks are part of a 77-tank fleet Turkey is buying from West Germany at a cost of 600 million deutsche marks (256.4 million dollars) in its effort to modernize its army. Speaking at the ceremony attended by Turkish President Kenan Evren, Turkish commander of the army Gen Nurettin Ersin said the tank shipment was a concrete example of solidarity within NATO. In a report today, the paper DAILY NEWS quoted informed sources as saying, "Turkey will have received about 50 Leopard tanks by the end of the year." Tank crews have been trained in Turkey to handle the imported tanks, the paper said. [Text] [OW210744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 21 Jan 83]

CSO: 4000/57

PARTY AND STATE

CYL CONSTITUTION ADOPTED BY 11TH CONGRESS

OW291053 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--The Constitution of the Communist Youth League of China (adopted by the 11th CYL National Congress on 24 December 1982)

General Principles

The CYL is a mass organization of advanced young people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China; it is a school where large numbers of young people will learn about communism through practice; it is the party's assistant and reserve force.

The CYL resolutely supports the program of the Communist Party of China, uses Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its guideline for action, adheres to the socialist road, safeguards the people's democratic dictatorship and unites the young people of all nationalities in the country in striving to gradually modernize industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology, build China into a socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy, and ultimately achieve the communist social system.

The CYL has had a glorious history: It has grown to maturity under the kind concern of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Zedong and other older generations of proletarian revolutionaries and it has always stood in the forefront of the revolutionary struggle and provided the party with large numbers of outstanding proletarian fighters. The CYL must continue the cause pioneered by revolutionaries of the older generation and carry forward the fine tradition and work style.

The fundamental task of the CYL is to educate young people in the spirit of communism, help them to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and modern science and knowledge, and guide them, in the practice of socialist modernization, to train themselves to become successors to the cause of communism who have high ideals, moral integrity, general education and a sense of discipline.

The CYL must strengthen the ideological and political work and regularly conduct education among the young people in the basic principles of Marxism, high ideals, morality, discipline and revolutionary tradition in order to help them gradually foster a communist world outlook and resist and overcome the influences of decadent capitalist ideology, remnants of feudalism and other nonproletarian ideas. It must lead the young people to become a shock force in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The CYL must give full play to its role as a bridge linking the party with the broad masses of young people and, while safeguarding the interests of the country and people, safeguard the rights and interests of young people. It must, around the party's central task, unfold independent activities suitable for young people, show concern for the all-round development of the youths, and help them to strive to be good in health, study and work.

Democratic centralism is the organizational principle of the CYL. In the league's internal life, it is necessary to give full expression to democracy, fully guarantee the league members' democratic rights, and oppose any behavior which suppresses democracy. It is also necessary to educate the league members and cadres to consciously observe the regulations and resolutions adopted by the league, conduct criticism and self-criticism, and oppose liberalism and anarchism.

The CYL holds high the banner of patriotism, firmly supports and develops fraternal unity among young people of all nationalities in the country, and strengthens unity with young compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and with young overseas Chinese in jointly making China prosperous and strong and promoting the reunification of the socialist motherland.

The CYL upholds proletarian internationalism, strengthens the unity with communist youth organizations and peace-loving and justice-upholding youth organizations in all countries in the world, supports the just struggles waged by oppressed nations, people and youths in the world, and works together with them in opposing imperialism, hegemonism, and colonialism, safeguarding universal peace, and promoting the progress of mankind.

The CYL Central Committee functions under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party. The local organizations of the CYL are under the leadership of the party committees at the corresponding levels and of the higher organs of the league itself.

Chapter One: Membership

Article 1

Any Chinese youth who is between the ages of 14 and 28 and who accepts the league's constitution and is willing to join and work actively in one of the league organizations, carry out the league's decisions and pay membership dues regularly may apply for membership in the CYL.

A league member who has reached the age of 28 and does not hold any post in the league should start the procedure to resign his membership.

After a league member joins and becomes a full member of the Communist Party, he must give up his league membership if he does not hold any post in the league.

Article 2

League members must fulfill the following duties:

1. Conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and acquire general, scientific and professional knowledge.
2. Propagate and execute the party's line, principles and policies, fulfill any task assigned them by the league organizations, and play an exemplary role in study, labor, work and other social activities.
3. Conscientiously observe league discipline and the laws of the state, promote communist morality, ways and customs, safeguard the interests of the state and people, enthusiastically support good people and good things, and dare to struggle against evil persons and practices.
4. Maintain revolutionary vigilance and actively perform the obligation to defend the motherland.
5. To maintain close ties with the masses, learn from them with an open mind, enthusiastically help young people achieve progress, and keep the league informed of the views and demands of young people.
6. Conduct criticism and self-criticism, uphold the truth and correct mistakes.

Article 3

League members enjoy the following rights:

1. To vote, elect and stand for election.
2. To participate in discussions at league meetings and in league newspapers and journals on the work of the league and questions of interest to youths.
3. To oversee and criticize the league's leading organs and their staff members.
4. In case of disagreement with a league decision, to make reservations and present their views to league organizations at higher levels, provided that they resolutely carry out the decision when it is in force.

5. To attend, with the right of self-defense, discussions held by league organizations on disciplinary measures to be taken against themselves.

6. To forward any suggestion, statement, appeal or complaint to higher league organizations up to and including the Central Committee and to ask the organizations concerned for a responsible reply.

All league members must exercise their rights in all earnestness. No league organization or individual has the right to deprive any league member of his rights.

Article 4

In admitting new league members, it is necessary to observe strictly the following procedures:

1. Youths applying for league membership must be recommended by two league members.
2. League members who recommend an applicant must explain to the applicant the league's constitution and make a responsible report to the league organization on the applicant's ideology, character and personal history.
3. Youths applying for league membership must submit the application to the league branch committee and fill in an application form. The application must be discussed and accepted by a general membership meeting of the league branch concerned and approved by the league committee at the next higher level before an applicant can become a league member.

A youth who has been admitted to the league obtains his league membership from the day when the general membership meeting of the league branch concerned accepts his application.

Article 5

New league members must take an admission oath under the league flag. The oath reads: It is my desire to join the Communist Youth League of China, resolutely support the leadership of the Communist Party of China, observe the provisions of the league constitution, carry out the league's resolutions, fulfill the duties of a league member, strictly observe league discipline, study diligently, work hard, be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, and fight for the cause of communism.

Article 6

A league member must promptly transfer his organizational affiliation if he has been transferred from one primary organization to another primary organization.

Article 7

The league organization should reward a league member if he exemplarily fulfills the duties of a league member and makes remarkable achievements in building and defending the motherland.

The rewards include: An entry on the honor roll, commendation in a circular and conferment of an honorary title.

Article 8

The league organizations should, in a spirit of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient, criticize and help a league member if he fails to implement the league's resolutions and violates the constitution of the league. Disciplinary measures should be taken against him if his case is serious.

The disciplinary measures include disciplinary warning, serious disciplinary warning, removal from posts in the league, being placed on probation within the league, and dismissal from league membership.

The period of probation is for 6 months or 1 year. A league member on probation does not have the right to elect, the right to be elected or the right to vote and is not qualified to recommend others for league membership. The rights of a league member should be promptly restored when his probation is over if he has corrected his mistakes. He should be dismissed from league membership if he persistently refuses to mend his ways.

Article 9

The disciplinary measures against a league member must be discussed and adopted at a general membership meeting of the league branch and submitted to higher level committee for approval.

Dismissal from league membership must be approved by a country-level league committee or a league committee of corresponding level.

Article 10

League organizations must be serious and prudent and must seek truth from facts when they decide to take disciplinary measures against a league member. When a league branch holds a general membership meeting to discuss and decide on disciplinary measures against a league member, the league member concerned should be allowed to attend the meeting and the meeting should seriously listen to his opinion, except in special circumstances. If the league member concerned disagrees with the decision, he may appeal against it. The league organizations concerned must handle or promptly forward his appeal. Under no circumstances should his appeal be withheld.

Article 11

League members are free to withdraw from the league. A league member who asks to withdraw from the league should submit a written request to his league branch committee. The league branch committee should, after approval of his request by a general membership meeting of the league branch, remove his name from the league roll, make the removal publicly known and report it to the next higher league committee for the record.

A league member who fails to pay membership dues, take part in regular league activities or do work assigned by the league for 6 successive months without proper reason is regarded as having given up membership. When a league member gives up his league membership, a general membership meeting of the league branch should decide on the removal of his name from the membership roll and submit the decision to a higher level committee for approval.

Chapter Two. [As received] The Organizational System of the League

Article 12

The CYL is an integral body organized according to the principle of democratic centralism. The basic principles of democratic centralism practiced by the league are as follows:

1. Individual league members are subordinate to the league organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower league organizations are subordinate to the higher league organizations.
2. The national leading organ of the league is the National Congress and the Central Committee elected by it. The leading organs of local league organizations at various levels are the league congresses at their respective levels and the league committees elected by them.
3. The league's leading organs of all levels are elected, except for the representative organs appointed by them.
4. League committees at various levels shall report their work at regular intervals to the league congresses or meetings of league members.
5. Leading organs of the league at all levels shall pay constant attention to and earnestly handle the views of the lower organizations and the league members; lower league organizations shall truthfully report their work to, and promptly request instructions from, higher organizations.
6. League committees at all levels function on the principle of combining collective leadership with individual responsibility based on division of labor.

Article 13

Based on operational necessity, league committees at various levels may set up appropriate work departments. League committees at and above the county level may send out representative organs.

When the congress of a league organization at any level is not in session, the same level party organization and the next higher league organization may, when they deem it necessary and after consultations, transfer or appoint responsible members of that league organization.

Article 14

The election of delegates to league congresses and members of league committees at all levels should reflect the will of the voters. Elections shall be held by secret ballot. The lists of candidates must be fully deliberated and discussed. There may be a preliminary election in order to draw up a list of candidates for the formal election. Or there may be no preliminary election, in which case the number of candidates shall be greater than that of the persons to be elected. The voters have the right to inquire about the candidates, demand a change or reject one in favor of another. No organization or individual shall in any way compel voters to elect or not to elect any candidates.

Article 15

During the period between two congresses, the league Central Committee, and the league committees of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government may, when they deem necessary, call congresses to discuss and decide on certain major issues that must be settled by a congress. The number of delegates and their election shall be decided upon by the committee that calls the congress.

Article 16

Matters of a nation-wide character shall be decided upon and planned in a unified manner by the league Central Committee.

Newspapers, journals and other means of publicity run by league organizations at all levels must propagate the party's lines, principles and policies, resolutions and tasks of league organizations at the same and higher levels, and reflect young people's opinions and demands.

Chapter Three: The Central Organizations of the League

Article 17

The National Congress of the league is held once every 5 years and is convened by the Central Committee. Under special circumstances, it may be convened before the due date or postponed.

Article 18

The functions and powers of the National Congress of the league are as follows:

1. To examine and approve the work reports of the Central Committee;
2. To discuss and decide on the league's work principles and tasks;
3. To revise the constitution of the league; and
4. To elect the Central Committee.

When the National Congress is not in session, the Central Committee carries out its decisions and directs all the work of the league.

Article 19

A plenary session of the league Central Committee shall elect several Standing Committee members to form the Standing Committee, and shall elect a first secretary and several secretaries to form the Secretariat. When the Central Committee is not in plenary session, the Standing Committee and the Secretariat exercise the functions and powers of the Central Committee.

A plenary session of the Central Committee is convened once a year.

Chapter Four: Local and Army Organizations of the League

Article 20

League congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government are held once every 5 years.

League congresses of autonomous prefectures, counties (banners), autonomous counties, cities or municipal districts are held once every 3 years.

Local league congresses are convened by the league committees at the corresponding levels. Under extraordinary circumstances, they may be held before or after their due dates.

Article 21

The functions and powers of the local league congresses at all levels are as follows:

1. To examine and approve the work reports of the league committees at the corresponding levels;

2. To discuss and decide the tasks of the league in the respective areas;
3. To elect the league committees at the corresponding levels;
4. To elect delegates to the league congresses at their respective next higher levels.

Local league committees at various levels shall, when the league congresses of the given areas are not in session, carry out the directives of the next higher league organizations and the decisions of the league congresses at the corresponding levels, direct work in their own areas and report on it to the next higher league committees at regular intervals.

Article 22

Local league committees at various levels elect in plenary sessions, their standing committees, secretaries and deputy secretaries. The local league committees at various levels meet in plenary session at least once a year. The standing committees at various levels exercise the powers and functions of local league committees when the latter are not in session.

The formation of local league committees at various levels must be approved by party committees at the corresponding levels and league committees at their respective next higher levels.

Article 23

League work in the Chinese People's Liberation Army constitutes an important component of the political work of the army. League organizations in the army perform their work under the leadership of party committees and political organs and in accordance with the regulations and directives of the Central Committee of the league and the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Chapter Five: Primary Organizations of the League

Article 24

League primary organizations are formed, in accordance with work requirement and the number of league members and subject to approval by the league committees at their respective next higher levels, in factories, shops, schools, offices, city neighborhoods, people's communes, cooperatives, farms, townships, towns, companies of the People's Liberation Army and other basic units.

1. League branches are set up in units where there are three or more league members.

2. League general branches are set up in units where there are 50 or more league members. League general branches may be set up also in units where there are 30 or more league members if the work so requires.

3. League primary committees may be formed in units where there are 200 or more league members. Primary league committees may be formed also in units where there are 100 or more league members if the work so requires.

League branches are set up under a league primary committee or league general branch. If the work so requires, league general branches may be set up also under a league primary committee. A league branch may be divided into several groups.

League branch committees or a league general branch committees are elected for a term of 1 year by a general membership meeting. League primary committees are elected for a term of 2 years either by a general membership meeting or a delegate meeting.

Article 25

League primary organizations are basic units to carry out the work and activities of the league. They should give full play to their role as the core to unite and educate youths. Their tasks are:

1. To organize league members and other youths to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, study the party's line, principles and policies and acquire general, scientific and professional knowledge.
2. To propagate and carry out the directives and decisions of party and league organizations, give full play to the exemplary role of league members, and unite and lead youths in fulfilling the tasks assigned by the party.
3. To educate league members and other youths in the need to learn from proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, inherit the party's fine traditions, carry forward the communist spirit and foster new social practices.
4. To educate and lead youths in adhering to the socialist road and in waging resolute struggles against all unhealthy tendencies that harm the interests of the state and the collective and against the sabotage activities by the enemy at home or abroad.
5. To understand what league members and other youths think and demand and make it known to the higher levels; to safeguard their rights and benefits; to be concerned about their study, work, livelihood and rest; and to carry out cultural, recreational and sports activities.
6. To admit new league members, collect membership dues, handle withdrawals from league membership by over-aged league members, commend the

advanced, maintain league discipline and recommend outstanding league members as candidates for party membership.

7. To carry out education among and exercise control over league members, perfect the organizational life of the league, carry out criticism and self-criticism, exercise supervision to see that league members fulfill their obligations and protect the rights of league members from infringement.

Chapter Six: League Cadres

Article 26

League cadres are the backbone of the league's work. The CYL must boldly select young cadres according to the principle that they should possess both political integrity and professional competence, maintain the superior trend toward a younger average age of the cadres and strive to make the ranks of the cadres more revolutionary, better educated and more professionally competent. While it is necessary to "keep the backbone for their practiced hands," it is also imperative to continuously train younger cadres for the party and state.

Article 27

Leading league cadres at all levels must perform in an exemplary way their duties as league members to set an example for league members and other youths. They must meet the following requirements:

1. Be firm politically. They should faithfully implement the party's line, principles and policies, display the spirit of being ready to devote their lives to the cause of socialist modernization and have the courage to struggle against all kinds of erroneous ideas and unhealthy trends and evil practices.
2. Be assiduous in study. They should take the lead in studying politics and acquiring general, scientific, technical and professional knowledge and constantly raise the level of their understanding of Marxist theory and their work ability.
3. Be industrious in work. They should show a firm dedication to and a strong sense of responsibility for the revolutionary cause, be diligent in thinking and courageous in creating, get personally involved in practical work as frequently as possible, understand and confront difficulties and take the initiative in enthusiastically doing their work among young people.
4. Be practical in work style. They should be vigorous in spirit, seek truth from facts, be bold to think and act, stress actual results, go deep into the grassroots units to carry out investigation and study, frequently hold heart-to-heart talks with young people, become bosom friends to them and never become spoiled by bureaucratic practices.

5. Be noble in character. They should work selflessly for the public interest, be happy to help others, be able to unite with their comrades, be fair and upright, honest and modest and display the spirit of self-criticism.

Article 28

League organizations at all levels have the responsibility to assist the party to administer league cadres. Selection, promotion, cultivation and training of league cadres must be strengthened, regular training systems must be established, and various league schools and training classes must be properly run; a system of evaluating league cadres' proficiency must be established and perfected; and proposals on appointments and transferals of league cadres must be submitted in an active manner to the party committee and the higher league committee.

League organizations at all levels must show concern for league cadres' work, study and livelihood and strive to help them solve their practical problems.

League cadres who have won prominent success in their work shall be commended and rewarded by league organizations.

Article 29

League cadres who attend party meetings in accordance with the party constitution must earnestly comprehend the party committee's intentions, take the initiative in reporting the league's work, express their opinions in a responsible manner and fulfill in a positive manner the tasks handed down by the party committee.

Chapter Seven: Relationship Between the League and the Young Pioneers

Article 30

The Young Pioneers of China is a mass organization of Chinese youths, a school for studying communism, and a reserve force to build socialism and communism. The CYL is entrusted by the Communist Party of China to lead the work of the Young Pioneers of China. The young communist league must foster the tradition of "dedicating itself entirely to leading the Young Pioneers," be concerned with the growth of young people in all fields, persist in educating young people with communist spirit and guide them to obey the party, study hard, make progress every day and be successors to the communist cause.

Article 31

League organizations shall select and appoint outstanding league members, or invite teachers, advanced personages and other personnel who are

ideologically progressive, who are honest and upright in their ways and who love children, to be instructors of the Young Pioneers, and shall show concern for them regarding their ideology, work and livelihood, and assist them to continually improve their political and professional level. Instructors who have achieved remarkable results must be commended and rewarded.

Chapter Eight: League Flag and League Insignia

Article 32

The flag of the CYL is red in color, which symbolizes victory in revolution; the upper left corner of the flag is adorned with a yellow five-point star surrounded by a yellow ring, which symbolizes Chinese people of the younger generation rallying around the Communist Party of China. The league flag may be used on occasions of major league conferences and activities.

Article 33

The insignia of the CYL contains a league flag, a cogwheel, ears of wheat, a rising sun and rays, and a ribbon with the characters of "the Communist Youth League of China." The insignia symbolizes the CYL, under the brilliant Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, rallying young people of all nationalities to march forward courageously in the direction pointed by the party. League organizations and league members shall use and wear the league insignia according to regulations.

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PARTY AND STATE

CYL'S GAO ZHANXIANG SPEAKS ON CYL CONSTITUTION

OW060541 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Following the adoption of the "Constitution of the Chinese Communist Youth League" at the 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League, reporters from XINHUA, RENMIN RIBAO and ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO interviewed Comrade Gao Zhanxiang, secretary-general of the congress, regarding the significance and contents of the new CYL constitution. The questions and answers during the interview follow:

Question: What is the guiding ideology for the revision of the CYL constitution? What are the major revisions?

Answer: The revision was made on the basis of the original CYL constitution. The new party constitution adopted by the 12th party congress, particularly the chapter on the relationship between the party and the CYL, also provides an important basis. Certain new regulations and supplements have been made, on the basis of summing up the principal experiences in building the league during the past 4 years. The new CYL constitution suits the party's requirements during the new period and has given prominence to the thinking that "the CYL must take care of its own affairs." The major revisions include: 1) Explaining the league's nature. The term "reserve force" has been reinstated. 2) Adding a passage on the CYL's history and traditions. 3) Emphasizing that the CYL is "a school for the broad masses of young people to study communism in the course of practice," thus defining more clearly the goal of cultivating young people. 4) Changing the limit for league members' maximum age. 5) Adding a new chapter on "league cadres." 6) Setting stricter requirements for league members, and making the necessary changes regarding domestic centralism within the league.

Question: On what basis has the wording "reserve force" been reinstated in the new CYL constitution? What is the significance?

Answer: Our party has always regarded the CYL as its assistant and reserve force. The principal basis for reinstating the wording of "reserve force" are:

First, it is clearly prescribed in the chapter on the "relationship between the party and the Communist Youth League" of the party constitution, adopted at the 12th party congress, that the CYL is the party's assistant and reserve force. Comrade Hu Yaobang also pointed out in his political report to the 12th party congress that "the CYL must give full play to its role of being the party's assistant and reserve force."

Second, since the founding of the CYL, it has always shouldered the task of cultivating a new force for the party and infusing new blood. In actuality, it has always functioned as the party's reserve force.

Third, the broad masses of league members and cadres cherish the title of "reserve force," for which they have a sense of closeness. During the several previous league congresses, the delegates repeatedly requested that this term be included in the CYL constitution.

Fourth, the combination of the title "reserve force" and "assistant" can more fully reflect the close ties between the party and the league, and can more fully explain the league's nature. As to the problem that this title might be misconstrued as all league members will join the party, this misconception can be avoided as long as we explain it correctly.

We believe that the reinstatement of the title "reserve force" in the CYL constitution will inspire CYL members tremendously and enable various league organs to be more conscious of shouldering the burden of infusing new blood and young cadres into the party and state, and training successors for the communist cause. We also believe that this will encourage league members to set stricter requirements for themselves and accept the league's education and training for them more readily.

Question: Why is it necessary to add a passage about the CYL's history and traditions in the general principles of the CYL constitution?

Answer: The addition is essential. Firstly, it will enable all league comrades to have a better understanding of the glorious path the CYL has traversed and to be educated and inspired by this understanding. It will also heighten a league member's sense of honor and responsibility. Secondly, it will enable all league comrades to have a better understanding of the revolutionary traditions and good work style that took shape during protracted revolutionary practice, so that they will strive to emulate and inherit them and carry them forward in the new historical period.

Question: Why does the new CYL constitution emphasize studying communism "in the course of practice?"

Answer: In the new CYL constitution, the wording that the CYL is "a school for studying communism" has been changed into "a school for the broad masses of young people to study communism in the course of practice," thus emphasizing "in the course of practice." This is because communism is not only a social system, which will be realized in the future, but also a communist

movement in which we are personally involved. Studying communism in the course of practice means that young people must be guided to throw themselves into the communist movement, whose goal is to realize the communist social system. Clearly, the words "in the course of practice" added to the new CYL constitution emphatically do not mean that theoretical study can be excluded or ignored. They are meant to accurately define the CYL's special way and method in pursuing its communist educational cause and for emphasizing the unity of theory and practice, so that the CYL will more consciously integrate the study of communism with the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization and with the great practice of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

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PARTY AND STATE

CPC LEADERS SHOW SOLICITUDE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

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[Newsletter by ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO reporter Li Haiyan, and XINHUA reporter Xu Xinhua: "Foresight and Sagacity of the Communists--On the Way Leading Comrades of the Party Central Committee Attach Great Attention to and Showing Concern for Youth Work"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jan (XINHUA)--History has its own focusing points. The highlights of an era are often reflected by things that happen over the course of just a few days.

An important feature of Chinese history in the 1980's was concentratedly reflected by the 11th CYL Congress, which lasted 11 days: The brilliant communist cause has closely linked the younger generation with revolutionaries because they have not forgotten where their happiness comes from; showing great foresight, revolutionaries of the older generation have helped the young latecomers overtake them. Cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old have become a powerful force to invigorate China.

Inside and outside of the hall where the 11th CYL Congress took place, there were scenes of young people chatting intimately with people of the older generation. From beginning to end, the congress was permeated with intimacy between people of two generations. Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun and other comrades attended the congress to extend their greetings to young people. On the day when the congress closed, Comrade Ye Jianying had his meal ahead of time in order to receive all the delegates in the afternoon; but the meeting was cancelled because of other reasons. On that same evening, he talked to a XINHUA reporter and asked him to convey his greetings to the congress. After being informed that the congress was proceeding successfully, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, who was away from home, and Comrade Li Xiannian, who was visiting other parts of the country, also sent messages and wrote letters to the congress to express their joy and delight. Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong and other veteran comrades also expressed their earnest hopes for the younger generation by writing to them, attending the congress, or talking to them at meetings. Despite ill health and their doctors' dissuasion, some elderly

comrades insisted on attending the congress and left the hospital. While reading his congratulatory message to the congress, Comrade Xu Deheng said he, a man more than 90 years old, was immensely inspired by the congress. His remarks stirred rousing applause from those attending. The young people were deeply touched by the warm solicitude of the older generation for the younger.

Such warm solicitude as expressed by the party Central Committee and revolutionaries of the older generation for the nation's young people and the recent CYL Congress is rare in the annals of Chinese youth movements. Ever since the very first day when the congress was being prepared, the central leading comrades attached great importance to its preparatory work. They personally studied the leading group of the CYL Central Committee and reviewed the documents of the congress to make sure that the congress would be convened successfully and that people of the younger generation would mature healthily. How much painstaking effort they exerted for the congress during the past year and more!

Struggle Valiantly, Walk at the Forefront

On the afternoon of 7 October 1981, comrades of the secretariat and leading comrades of other departments of the CYL Central Committee called at Zhongnanhai. At the Qingzheng Hall, Comrades Hu Yaobang and Xi Zhongxun had a cordial meeting with the comrades of the CYL Central Committee.

Comrade Hu Yaobang asked: When will your CYL Congress be held?

A leading comrade of the CYL Central Committee answered: It is scheduled for the fourth quarter of 1982.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Your congress must review what the CYL has done, what sort of historical tasks it has accomplished, or has not accomplished, during the 4 years from the 10th congress to the 11th. You must stand on still higher ground so that you can take a good look at your work. The revolutionary spirit of defying death and carrying out arduous struggle displayed by CYL members and the nation's young people is valuable. Such a lofty, self-sacrificing spirit is still necessary in building socialism and achieving the four modernizations. It is the youth league's task to guide young people to fight valiantly and take the lead for the sake of the country, the Chinese nation, the 1 billion people and the building of a highly democratic socialist state. We often say that we must "lead the young people." To help the nation's young people have a sound mental attitude, you first must have a sound mental attitude. You must be politically strong and you must set an example in deeds. By setting examples, the league organs of one level can lead the work of a lower one.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: China has over 200 million youths and over 100 million juveniles today. Together they account for over one-third of the nation's total population. The heavy load of successfully leading such a great number of young people has fallen squarely on your shoulders.

You must set personal examples with your own words and deeds--deeds particularly--to influence, unite and lead the young people forward. Lenin said, the power of example is boundless. This also applies to our party. When in combat, if party cadres are not in the vanguard during an assault, or do not want to be rear guards during a retreat, then what kind of communist party is ours? If we want to eliminate negative factors among the young people, we have to set personal examples and motivate everyone with our own exemplary deeds. This is of particular importance to CYL work. After our party came into power, the role of the CYL should have been expanded instead of being reduced. In a socialist country, young people grow up under the party's guidance and leadership instead of being left to their own designs. Our cadres acquire their ability through practice. It is nothing horrible to commit mistakes in practice. But one must take a correct attitude toward mistakes. Mistakes can be corrected. We must boldly practice in grassroots units and among masses and must boldly solve problems. Besides, we must also study and read books. Cadres at all levels must write their own speeches personally. The practice that a leader merely reads out what his secretary writes should not be continued. The youth league must take the lead in abolishing this practice, study new situations and probe into new problems.

Touching on the question of how to build up a socialist spiritual civilization, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: We must replace erroneous ideas with correct ones and unhealthy practices with healthy ones. Things that do not meet the people's needs can always be discarded. The CYL should play the role as a shock brigade in building up a socialist spiritual civilization. Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: You must establish the faith that in this world, there is no problem that cannot be solved, no difficulties that cannot be overcome and no unhealthy practice that cannot be changed.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun continued: After the "April 12th" incident in 1927 when the KMT reactionaries betrayed the revolutionary cause and bloodily massacred the people, many local party organs were destroyed. But the youth league, with undaunted spirit, persisted in its struggle in those localities. The CYL is the party's assistant and works under the party's leadership. Whenever called on by the party, the CYL unhesitatingly rushed to the forefront and charged forward to fulfill whatever was required of it and strove to win victories in battle.

In conclusion, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphasized once more that to lead the young people to advance forward, CYL cadres must be ready to make some self-sacrifices. They must be industrious and hardworking. People who stand in the forefront of times must always be willing to make some self-sacrifices. This is also true with all people who have made achievements, or who have made contributions to the people.

Those Lacking A Fighting Spirit Need Not Join Us

At a meeting of provincial and municipal CYL committee secretaries on 17 January 1982, Comrade Xi Zhongxun made a long speech on youth work and the

work styles of CYL cadres. In that speech, he said: You must penetrate the grassroots units; go to the factories, countryside and schools; work at more localities and gain some experience. CYL committees at all levels must frequently visit lower-level organs and grassroots units and must not dawdle away their time at meetings, bury themselves underneath mountains of paperwork, or sit behind office desks all day long. A CYL Central Committee rule requires all CYL Central Committee cadres, including leading cadres, to work and carry out investigation and study in low-level units for several months each year. Only by having first-hand material can the factory of our brain process them and turn out products (ideas, plans, principles, policies, measures and other products). Only when first-hand material is available, can one correctly and effectively exercise leadership, for without first-hand materials, one's brain would be devoid of useful ideas.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun again said: It is necessary to carry forward the Yanan spirit. It is necessary to encourage CYL members to consciously bear hardships and to popularize among young people the spirit of willingly bearing hardships. Real ability can only be tempered amid hardships. The extreme hardships of Yanan from 1937 to 1949 did not deter the numerous young people who defied fatigue, sacrifices and even death from coming to Yanan from all over the country to live in cave dwellings and eat millet. What were they after? They all had lofty ideals. Many of the veteran cadres you see today used to live in Yanan, drank water from the Yan River and ate Yanan's millet. That is the kind of Yanan spirit we advocate. What is the Yanan spirit? It is revolution and arduous struggle. To vigorously carry forward this revolutionary spirit, there is no other way than advocating this spirit.

Concerned with the success of the 11th CYL National Congress, leading comrades of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee invited members of the CYL Central Standing Committee to a meeting on the evening of 4 September 1982. Comrade Wang Zhaoguo, who was about to join the CYL Central Committee, also attended the meeting.

The party Central Committee was very concerned about the selection of leading cadres of the CYL Central Committee. Comrade Hu Yaobang said: There should be a basic requirement. That was, in addition to political reliability, industriousness should be regarded as a primary requirement for young cadres. Without hard work and diligent practice, the Chinese National Women's Volleyball Team could never have succeeded. Therefore I say, those without a fighting spirit need not apply.

Comrade Hu Yaobang asked, how many delegates were there in this congress? A comrade of the CYL Central Committee replied: 2,000 delegates. Comrade Hu Yaobang then said: At the opening ceremony of the 9th CYL Congress in 1964, Chairman Mao, seeing that every seat of the hall was filled, asked if all those many people were delegates? I said not everyone said: good. At this congress, the great hall of the people should be filled to capacity both upstairs and downstairs. In conducting the meeting, some innovations

could also be carried out. During the 1950's, the CYL carried out many innovations, such as the afforestation campaign in 100 counties in 4 provinces. Even if little creativeness could be achieved in ideology, some creativeness could still be brought into use in the ways and means of our work.

On 18 October 1982, the Secretariat of the party Central Committee held a meeting for the exclusive purpose of hearing a report by the CYL Central Committee and discussing the work of preparations for the 11th CYL Congress.

When a comrade from the CYL Central Committee reported that a new chapter entitled "CYL Cadres" had been added to the draft revised CYL constitution, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: The chapter should list the party's special requirements of young cadres. Our party requires that CYL cadres must display a unique style and character. For instance, a CYL cadre must be imbued with youthful vitality and study hard and must never act as a lord and master, but must forge ties with the masses. These requirements must be clearly explained to CYL cadres and must be followed in rating individual cadres. A number of articles of concerning regulations and requirements should be included in the chapter.

Comrade Wan Li said: The CYL should foster a number of men of action who can open up new vistas in CYL work, instead of a bunch of bureaucrats. We are the party in power and must take the lead in eradicating bureaucracy. When a comrade from the CYL Central Committee reported on requirements for candidates for alternate member of the CYL Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Neither those who are corrupt, who put on airs, and who have no real ability, nor those "little old men" should be chosen as candidates, because those kind of people could never bring about a new situation. We must select those people who aspire to work hard for the nation's prosperity, who will go through fire and water and are willing to make sacrifices, and who are capable of opening up new vistas.

Comrade Chen Pixian said: Secretaries of provincial CYL committee should dare to make speeches at universities. They should be able to talk with workers, peasants and young scientists and to make speeches. These remarks by Comrade Chen Pixian evoked Comrade Hu Yaobang's some memories of the past. In 1953, when Comrade Hu Yaobang was just transferred to work on the CYL Central Committee, Chairman Mao asked him: "Do you dare to make speeches at universities?" Later, he made speeches at universities. Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Young people should dare to break through. If they dare not talk with college students, workers and peasants, or if they talk just like students, their words can be called impractical or wide of the mark. How can such a situation work?

CYL Work Should Develop Vigorously

On 5 and 9 December 1982, Comrade Hu Qiaomu, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, twice invited comrades of the CYL Central Committee and those of other departments concerned to his residence and

discussed with them many important views on the draft report on the work of the 10th CYL Central Committee that was to be delivered at the 11th CYL National Congress.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: The report to the CYL congress should be written according to the actual conditions of our country and young people at present. It should put distinct slogans and objectives before all CYL members and other young people throughout the country. With a definite object in view, the report should be inspiring and give young full confidence and a sense of glorious historic responsibility. To bring about a fundamental turn for the better in three spheres [the financial and economic situation of the country, standards of social conduct and party style], achieve the objective for the next 2 decades and build a modern socialist country with highly developed democracy and civilization--these historic tasks must be accomplished by this younger generation, and it can certainly do so.

Then, Comrade Hu Qiaomu dealt thoroughly and in detail with problems concerning young people in work and study as well as in their struggle against unhealthy social practices, expressing the warm concern and earnest expectations of revolutionaries of the older generation for the younger. He said: Young people should adopt a new attitude toward labor in order to undertake socialist modernization and to achieve the grand goal set by the 12th party congress: our duty post should be wherever there is work to be done by the motherland.

For young people, working at one post is as glorious as at another. It is possible to make the country prosperous and strong only when you go to work where you are needed by the country. Otherwise, there would be no people to do the work that needs to be done, while those waiting for jobs at home will have nothing to do. In that case, how could we make the country prosperous and strong? We must foster the ideal that we must make the whole of China, not just part of it, prosperous and strong. All places where the motherland needs us are places for us to do pioneering work and to give full play to our abilities. What attitude should one take toward his work post? This is an important question. If one's motives and aim of labor are different from other's, one's attitude toward discipline, operating rules, labor and service and one's spirit of studying and digging into things in the course of engaging in labor will also be different. In a word, it is necessary to make it possible for all young people in the country who are able to work to engage in labor in various trades, departments or fronts needed by the country. They should engage in labor unconditionally, as many model persons do. If a person only wants to work at a certain post in a certain area, he is not displaying the right attitude for a young person who wants to make China prosperous and strong. This is also true with study. It is wrong if one only wants to study but is unwilling to work. It is also wrong if one only wants to work but is unwilling to study. All these are not the right attitudes young people who want to make China prosperous and strong should take.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: Young people are a considerably important force in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in standards of social conduct. It is necessary to set some specific and simple requirements for young people according to conditions in various localities, and these should be requirements the majority of them can meet. For example, one should not accept gifts, nor should one give gifts to others. In some localities, gifts and dinner parties are given when young people get married, go to college or find a job. This is a very bad practice. When I visited a factory last year, I met a woman worker in living quarters for workers and asked her what she was most dissatisfied with. She said what she was most dissatisfied with was giving gifts, which constituted a heavy burden for the gift giver. Furthermore, gifts were given on an increasing number of pretexts, and the demand for gifts became higher and higher. The CYL should encourage people to resist mercenary marriage, not to seek betrothal gifts, not to accept gifts or attend dinner parties and not give gifts or dinner parties. This work is not so easy to do at the beginning. But we must be determined to change present social practices and not to stop until we reach our goal. We must believe that this goal certainly can be reached through the efforts of the broad masses. Chinese women bound their feet for more than 1,000 years. Was this practice not changed?

Here, Comrade Hu Qiaomu told them something he personally experienced in the past. He said: In the first years after the founding of the Republic of China when I was going to primary school, progressive personages in my county's educational circles, probably influenced by the May 4th movement, distributed a kind of bronze badge on which these words were inscribed: "Don't marry women with bound feet." We all wore such badges. These badges produced a tremendous effect so that many parents no longer dared to let their daughters bind their feet. The practice of foot-binding was gradually eliminated after the northern expedition. Now that we have the leadership of the party and the government and have the CYL as the core, we can certainly do away with any unhealthy social practices provided we really arouse the masses to oppose them.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: Study, study and study again--this is the main task of the CYL. It is necessary to educate CYL members in communism and to encourage them to acquire the various kinds of knowledge needed to make China prosperous and strong. Now some young people feel that it is disadvantageous for them to join the CYL and to be cadres. Some of them even regard going to school as suffering a loss. Such views must be resolutely corrected. On organizational work, one thing must be made clear: There must be some people doing organizational work in any society; otherwise, the society cannot be organized. Even in communist society in future, there will still be a need for some people to do organizational and managerial work.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu stressed: To bring about a new situation in CYL work, it is necessary to understand and correctly assess the current conditions of our country and of our young people. All young people in our country, with the exception of a very small number of degenerates, are patriotic

and inseparable from the motherland. Only when the motherland becomes prosperous can young people become prosperous in life. The CYL's present work is to unite all patriotic young people and to serve them. 1) There is the problem of young people's employment; 2) there is the problem of CYL organizations helping young people engage in self-study; 3) cultural and recreational activities should be carried out; and 4) it is necessary to protect young people's legitimate rights and special interests (such as marrying the partner of one's choice and the freedom of religious belief). The CYL has done a lot of work over the past few years, and such work has been welcomed by young people. The CYL has gained many fine experiences. To do its work well, the CYL should display the spirit of braving the wind and waves, and should not be afraid of suffering setbacks for the time being. Have our advanced elements not become mature by experiencing setbacks?

True, our party leaders are full of zest and deep love when talking about young people. Why? Lenin put it well by quoting Engels as saying: "Ours is the party of the future, and the future belongs to young people. Ours is the party of innovators, and young people are always ready to follow innovators. Ours is the party that wages a selfless struggle against what is old and decadent, and young people are always the first to plunge into such a struggle."

Showing concern for young people, trusting them and placing hopes on them--these are precisely communists' foresight and sagacity.

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PARTY AND STATE

YU QIULI, OTHER LEADERS MEET CYL DELEGATES

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[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Tan Zhenlin, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Zhang Aiping, Jiang Hua, Lu Dingyi and other comrades on 29 December met separately with the delegations from Jiangxi, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Xizang and Jiangsu to the 11th CYL National Congress and had discussions with them. They encouraged the young people to study and work hard and to strive to be a shock force in building socialist modernization in China.

Comrade Yu Qiuli received the Jiangxi delegation at Chongnanhai. He said: Jiangxi is an old revolutionary base. During the revolutionary war, the people of Jiangxi made great contributions to China's revolution. Especially the young people of Jiangxi made great sacrifices and paid a dear price for the Chinese revolution. All revolutionary comrades and the broad masses of Chinese people will never forget this. He urged the young people to carry forward the revolutionary tradition, integrate the lofty ideal of communism with their work, do their jobs in a down-to-earth manner, and diligently study science, culture and various skills. He hoped that the league's cadres can set strict demands on themselves and be examples for the young people in fulfilling their tasks, studying hard, uniting with and helping each other, and building spiritual and material civilization.

When he called on the delegates from Yunnan, Comrade Song Renqiong said: As advanced elements among the young people, CYL members should lead the broad masses of young people to advance together. It is necessary to conduct education in patriotism, history, high ideals, morals, discipline and the legal system among the young people in order to raise their awareness of communism and to build China into a more prosperous and powerful country. He hoped that the young people will carry forward the revolutionary cause, forge ahead and make new contributions to building and safeguarding the motherland.

Comrades Tan Zhenlin and Jiang Hua held separate meetings with the Zhejiang delegation. Tan Zhenlin hoped that the young people will play an exemplary and leading role in various fields. Discussing the importance of controlling population growth, he said that to quadruple the annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, we must control

the population and keep it under 1.2 billion. In achieving this goal, young people must play a leading role. The problem can be solved if the 250 million young people respond to the call of the party and the government and implement the policy on family planning. Comrade Jiang Hua stressed the significance of perfecting the legal system in his talk with the delegation.

At a meeting with delegates from Xizang Autonomous Region, Comrade Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme urged them to set a good example in fostering unity among the various nationalities and expressed the hope that the young people of all nationalities work together under the party's leadership in building a prosperous and cultured new Xizang. He also stressed the importance of studying science and culture for construction in Xizang.

Comrades Zhang Aiping and Lu Dingyi called on the Jiangsu delegation on two separate occasions. Zhang Aiping said: People who want to make revolution must have a revolutionary spirit and determination in order to carry out such an earth-shaking undertaking. The broad masses of CYL members and young people must carry forward the revolutionary tradition and be a shock force in building socialist modernization. Zhang Aiping encouraged the Jiangsu delegates to vigorously promote healthy thinking and eliminate evil practices among young people, obey the instructions of the CYL organizations, and bravely shoulder the historical task of making the socialist motherland more prosperous. At the end of the meeting, Zhang Aiping wrote an inscription for the young people. At the meeting with the young people, Comrade Lu Dingyi stressed the importance of studying Marxism-Leninism. He said: The historical task of socialist modernization now falls on the shoulders of the younger generation, which is definitely stronger than the older generation. I hope you will hold high the great banner of communism and advance valiantly.

Comrade Wang Shoudao called on the Hunnan delegation on the morning of 29 December and had discussions with the delegates.

Leading comrades of several State Council departments and mass organizations also had discussions with delegates to the 11th CYL National Congress.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME MEETS TIBETAN CYL DELEGATES

OW040335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1412 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government, and Guo Xilan, secretary of the regional CPC committee who happened to be in Beijing, went to the quarters of the delegates to the 11th CYL national congress this morning to see the Tibetan delegates to the congress.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: At the opening ceremony of the congress, many revolutionaries of the older generation sent you their greetings. This shows that the party has pinned its great hope on you. Comrade Hu Qili's greetings message made on behalf of the party Central Committee and Comrade Wang Zhaoguo's work report are excellent. You should study and understand them thoroughly, implement the guidelines laid down by the congress, unite with the young people of all nationalities and work hard to build a prosperous and civilized new Xizang.

Talking about his impression of his recent return trip to Xizang, he said: "Xizang has witnessed tremendous changes after the implementation of the responsibility systems in production. The livelihood of the peasants and herdsmen has been markedly improved with rapid development in agricultural and pastoral production. This shows that the guidelines and policy formed since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have begun to blossom and bear fruits in Xizang. Everyone must continue to exert efforts. Particularly, the responsibility you young people are shouldering is glorious and arduous."

He emphatically pointed out: To build a prosperous and civilized new Xizang, one must have scientific and cultural knowledge. He encouraged the CYL members and the young people to study hard and to believe in, study and apply science.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: The party's 12th national congress has formulated the magnificent target to forge ahead toward modernization. The new constitution adopted by the fifth session of the fifth National People's Congress has made clear-cut provisions on self-government of national autonomous areas. I believe that Xizang has a bright future just like other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country.

At the end of their visit, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Guo Xilan took a group picture with all the delegates.

CS0: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

CHEN PIXIAN CALLS ON CYL SHANGHAI DELEGATION

OW030107 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 82

[Text] According to a JIEFANG RIBAO 26 December dispatch from Beijing, this afternoon, the Shanghai delegation to the 11th CYL congress, with loud and clear singing, welcomed Comrade Chen Pixian, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and former secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, to their lodgings.

Comrade Chen Pixian asked smilingly, while he was sitting among the up-and-coming youngsters "are there any delegates from factories?" Immediately about a dozen stood up.

"Anybody from the Shanghai No. 3 and No. 5 iron and steel plants?" Wang Mingzhang, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee, gave him a briefing. Quyang Yingpeng, secretary of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex CYL Committee, said: "I worked at the Shanghai No. 3 iron and steel plant." The former municipal party committee secretary, who worked and went through thick and thin with the people of Shanghai, asked with concern: "When will the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex start operations?" Quyang Yingpeng said: "In September 1985." Comrade Pixian said: "That's good. I hope you will start operations earlier." He then asked: "Any delegates from Minxing? I have been to every factory in Minxing." Li Mei, deputy secretary of the CYL committee for the first bureau of mechano-electrical industry, said promptly: "Please come and see us again." Comrade Pixian repeatedly inquired about the agricultural development in Shanghai. When he was told that the per-mu cotton and grain yields of Weidong 6th brigade of Jiangzhen people's commune in Chuansha County were 160 jin and 2,300 jin respectively this year, and the average laborer's income was 750 yuan, he said smilingly in Shanghai dialect: "You are real good."

Comrade Pixian was concerned about the educational standard of CYL members. He said loudly: "University students please raise your hands. Students technical secondary schools and spare-time universities also please raise your hands." He stood up and counted them seriously. When he saw that 23 of 53 delegates had studied at universities and technical secondary schools, he smiled happily. He introduced Chen Haosu to the delegates and said: "He has attended school and joined the army; he is good in both polite writing and the martial arts." He then asked Wang Zhaoguo: "What

was your major?" Wang Zhaoguo said: "I majored in mechanical kinetics and then in business management." Comrade Pixian said humorously: "Your brain has been modernized." This responsible person of the CYL half a century ago added: "You are all university students. You are better than the people of my generation." When he learned that many young people of the Hubei No. 2 automobile manufacturing plant were from Shanghai, he said very happily: "From this plant, we can see that the young people of Shanghai are very ambitious." After the smashing of the "gang of four," Comrade Pixian served as the Hubei Provincial Party Committee secretary for 5 years. He then introduced the outstanding quality of Wang Zhaoguo who had been a leader of the Hubei No. 2 automobile manufacturing plant.

Amid laughter, Comrade Pixian talked about the historical tasks of the CYL. He said: "Half China's population is under the administration of the CYL. If the 50 million CYL members are well trained and organized, they will lead more than 200 million youths and educate and lead another 200 million young pioneers forge ahead. Then, the three fundamental improvements for our nation will be very promising." He added: "I am so happy to see you all so full of energy. The heavy burden of carrying out the socialist modernization program will fall on your shoulders," he added.

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PARTY AND STATE

GUIZHOU CYL MEETING COMMENDS CYL CADRES

HK110836 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Summary] The Guizhou Provincial CYL Committee held a provincial meeting in Guiyang from 8-10 January to commend outstanding CYL cadres. Certificates and prizes were given to 398 outstanding CYL cadres. The provincial CYL committee also made a proposal to CYL cadres throughout the province, calling upon them to follow the examples of the outstanding CYL cadres and contribute their youth creating a new situation in the CYL work in the province.

On the morning of 8 January, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and people's government including Chi Biqing, (Zhu Haoze), Su Gang, Wang Chaowen, Xu Jiansheng and Wu Shi attended the opening ceremony. Also present were responsible comrades of the Guizhou Provincial Federation of Trade Unions, provincial Women's Federation, provincial Scientific and Technological Association, provincial Writers' Union, and provincial Returned Overseas Chinese Federation. Before the meeting started, they received Guizhou's 44 delegates to the 11th CYL National Congress and other representatives attending the congress as observers. "Comrade Chi Biqing encouraged them to seriously study and implement the guidelines put forth by the CYL congress and to play the role of an assistant in creating a new situation in CYL work in the province. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and people's government, Comrade Wang Chaowen delivered a speech, extending warm congratulations to the meeting and expressing the hope that the CYL cadres of the province would lead the CYL members and youths in seriously studying theories, adhering to the correct political orientation, diligently learning science and culture and acquiring skills in carrying out socialist modernization, and that they would pay attention to moral education, observe discipline, find it a pleasure to help others, establish new work styles of the times, and improve CYL life by carrying out varied and interesting recreational activities according to the characteristics of youths. He also encouraged all to strive in the course of practice to be young cadres who are more revolutionary, better educated and have special knowledge and to prove themselves qualified as a reserve force for the revolutionary cause."

The resolution adopted by the Guizhou Provincial CYL Committee on commending the outstanding CYL cadres in Guizhou was read at the meeting. More than

1,000 people, including Guizhou's delegates to the 11th CYL National Congress, outstanding CYL cadres of the province, members of CYL committees of various prefectures and municipalities, government departments and bureaus and institutes of higher learning, and CYL cadres at the grassroots level in Guiyang were organized to study the guidelines of the 11th CYL National Congress and the central leading cadres' speeches on youth work and discussed the work plan for this year.

At the closing ceremony on 10 January, the provincial CYL committee made a proposal to all CYL cadres in the province, hoping that they would, in response to the central leading comrades' call, prove themselves CYL workers who are politically reliable, ideologically qualified, diligent in study and capable of creating a new situation in youth work in Guizhou. The proposal also expressed the hope that the CYL cadres in the province would work hard and live up to the expectations of the party, the people and the youths and prove themselves equal to our great era.

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PARTY AND STATE

'ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO' HAILS CYL CONGRESS CLOSING

HK070853 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 31 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Add Luster to the Great Cause by Drawing Upon Youthful Wisdom and Strength--Greeting the Triumphant Close of the 11th CYL Congress]

[Text] The 11th CYL National Congress has completed its set tasks and triumphantly closed. With great happiness, CYL members throughout the country and the young people of all nationalities warmly greet the successful conclusion of this congress.

This congress was marked by unity, democracy and vigor, it was a congress for further upholding the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, one for inspiring people with confidence, hopes and strength, and one for arousing the young people of all nationalities throughout the country in marching toward the bright future of modernization. Many leadership comrades of the CPC Central Committee personally attended the congress and sincerely urged youths to contribute their youth and strength to create a new situation in socialist modernization. This filled the whole body of delegates and the youths throughout the country with great enlightenment and inspiration. The congress approved the work report of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the new CYL Constitution and elected members of the leadership organs of the CYL Central Committee. We are confident that this congress will produce a profound effect on the overall implementation and consolidation of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, the creation of a new situation in the CYL's work and the stimulation of the vigorous development of our youth movement.

After the congress, the CYL organizations at all levels must act immediately. They must extensively pass on and preach the spirit of the congress, organize CYL cadres and the masses of CYL members and youths to study the documents of the congress and carry out in actual practice the tasks defined at the congress. The various documents of the congress are packed with the party's concern and expectations for the younger generation. They have embodied the fundamental demands set for youth work under the guidance of communist thinking. They are compatible with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the realities of the CYL's work. We should enable CYL members and youths to understand them and to seek a deeper and better understanding of those viewpoints of a fundamental nature, so that the latter can bring

their own thinking to a new height. In the CYL's future work, we must act in accordance with the spirit of the congress, uphold it in a highly creative manner, and try to achieve more outstanding and spectacular results.

This congress appealed to "the young people of all nationalities throughout the country to have a historical sense of responsibility and a feeling of honor of the era, bravely lead the way in various fronts, and fight to bring about three fundamental turns for the better in the next 5 years and for creating a new situation in socialist modernization." The concrete tasks put forth at the congress are as follows: We must work and fight in all posts where we are most needed by the motherland and be a shock team in modernization. We must assiduously study for the sake of the motherland and strive to turn ourselves into qualified personnel meeting the needs of modernization. We must foster lofty communist qualities and be vanguards in changing social practices. These tasks were put forth in accordance with the needs of future development of the state. So long as we act in accordance with the party's demands in regard to the three fields--working bravely, studying assiduously and creating a new style--and really turn ourselves into an active shock team, there is a most reliable guarantee for a quick change in the features of our state.

To fulfill these tasks, the first thing that we must do is to raise the communist thinking and consciousness of the masses of CYL members and youths. Just as communist society is not something vague, communist thinking or consciousness also is not of a hollow nature. It is something real that permeates through everyday concrete acts and speeches. We call upon youths to show fervent love for the socialist motherland; call upon them to head for any post to which they are assigned by the state; call upon them to consciously link their personal fate and future with the destiny and future of the state; and so on and so forth. These appeals, if detached from an elevation of the communist consciousness of youths and made as they are in themselves, are not enough. Communist consciousness is the most treasured and most powerful source of spiritual strength in creating and developing our great cause. We stress that the younger generation must be tempered into new type persons who have ideals, moral principles, a cultural background and a sense of discipline. Communist consciousness provides the very drive behind these new type persons. Only by continuously raising their communist consciousness can the young people be open-minded, see far ahead and assume an attitude as the master of the house, studying hard, working assiduously and upholding social virtues and various rules of discipline in an exemplary way. Only in this way can they really play a shock or vanguard role in various fields of endeavor. This conscious and creative activity can in turn serve to consolidate and raise communist consciousness. We CYL workers should take note of these dialectical relations and consciously guide youths to raise their communist consciousness in practice, so that they can automatically and consciously march with courage toward the goal of being imbued with ideals, conscious of morality, cultured and mindful of discipline!

To accomplish the tasks put forth at the 11th CYL Congress, we must also strengthen and improve the CYL work to meet the demands of real life. The real-life world is changing. The systems, structures, and so forth on various fronts are undergoing unprecedented changes. These changes in future will remain tremendous and multifaceted. Similarly, the ideological state and spiritual state of young people are also undergoing changes. Of these changes, some are of a rather mercuial and profound nature. The workers of our league must have an adequate understanding and a sober idea of these changes and be good at arranging work and guiding youths in light of the development of the objective situation. In no way can they fall behind the situation and look the other way, or wring their hands helplessly in the face of new things. To achieve this end, league cadres must set still higher standards for their own workload and strive to "take a firm political stand and play an exemplary role." The new CYL Constitution adopted at this congress has embodied the party's requirements for CYL members in the new period. Our league cadres must play an exemplary role in observing and implementing it. This requires league cadres to continuously raise their ideological and political consciousness, strengthen their communist faith and further strengthen their consciousness in carrying out the party's line and general and specific policies. Meanwhile, we also must banish all selfish thoughts from our minds, study hard, work assiduously, and direct ceaseless efforts toward creating a new situation. We must do something worthy in our CYL work. Our league cadres have always boasted of the tradition of being full of vim and vigor and realistic-minded and having a good work style. We must continue to maintain and develop a lively and vigorous spirit and a work style of creating the new and getting down to earth. We must continuously accumulate experiences and enrich our knowledge. In this way, we can surely enlighten, inspire, organize and guide young people in their march toward a bright future of socialist modernization. We can also surely create a new situation in the CYL work after this congress.

The conclusion of the 11th CYL Congress has coincided with the eve of the New Year of 1983. With the beginning of a new year, everyting tends to take on a new aspect. As we peer into the future, our prospects are bright. The whole body of CYL members and the youths throughout the country must get united. Under the guidance of the communist banner and the leadership of the party, let them bravely march forward, their heads held high, and contribute their youthful wisdom and strength toward adding luster to our great cause!

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PARTY AND STATE

RESOLUTIONS ON NEXT PROVINCIAL CONGRESS

HK030933 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1700 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] The resolution on the number of deputies to the sixth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress and their election, which was adopted by the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress on 31 December 1982, is as follows:

In accordance with the relevant stipulations of the electoral law for the NPC and local people's congress of the PRC and the relevant stipulations of the resolution on the number of deputies to the sixth NPC and their election adopted by the fifth session of the fifth NPC, after deliberation, the proposals by Vice Chairman Wu Su on the number of deputies to the sixth Guizhou provincial people's congress and their election, the fifth session of the fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress resolved the following points:

1. With regard to the due numbers of deputies to the provincial people's congress elected by each autonomous prefecture, municipality; in rural areas one deputy is to be elected out of every 75,000 people and in the cities and towns one out of every 15,000. Not less than 3 deputies should be elected from any of the sparsely populated counties, municipalities and autonomous prefectures.
2. The PLA garrisons of the Guizhou Provincial Military District and armed units of the people's police should elect 35 deputies to the provincial people's congress.
3. The number of minority nationality deputies to the provincial people's congress should account for not less than 26 percent of the total number of the congress deputies throughout the province. At least one deputy must be elected from some very small nationalities.
4. In order to guarantee suitable numbers of deputies being elected in some counties and special districts with an exceptionally small population and from some very small nationalities or from some areas with a large concentration of representative persons, among the total number of deputies to the provincial people's congress a certain quota of deputies should be apportioned by the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress

according to specific conditions to the relevant autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties which are not subordinate to autonomous prefectures and municipalities.

5. The fifth provincial people's congress should have broken up in November 1982, but in accordance with the resolution on the number of deputies to the sixth NPC and their election adopted by the fifth session of the fifth NPC, which stipulates that a new people's congress should be convened in each of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government before April 1983, it has been decided that the term of office of the fifth provincial people's congress is to be extended to the convention of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress. People's congresses should be convened in all autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties which are not subordinate to autonomous prefectures and municipalities before the end of next March so that deputies to the provincial people's congress can also be elected within the same time limit.

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PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING REGULATIONS ON INTELLECTUALS, TECHNICAL CADRES

SK130041 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] The provincial CPC committee and government have adopted a 12-article regulation on strengthening work concerning intellectuals. Details of the regulation follow:

1. Active efforts should be made to promote fine technical cadres armed with specialized knowledge to take over leading posts at all levels in accordance with the requirements of making leading bodies composed of cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. In this and in future years, we should exert ourselves to ensure that at least two-thirds of the leading cadres at enterprises, establishments and operational departments under the jurisdiction of county authorities or higher are technical cadres armed with specialized knowledge. Moreover, at least one-third of these enterprises and establishments should appoint intellectuals to hold primary party or management jobs.
2. Under the unified leadership of factory directors, industrial and mining enterprises should set up technical, operational and management systems in which the chief engineer or the chief accountant takes responsibility. A system of personal responsibility for technological matters should also be set up at all levels. We should ensure that technical cadres have both authority and responsibility.
3. It is necessary to free technical cadres from concurrent jobs and administrative duties. Technical cadres assuming leading posts at all levels should be allowed to bring into full play their professional knowledge and skills and they should be relieved of administrative duties as far as possible.
4. It is necessary to show flexibility in promoting top-notch people of talent who have both ability and moral integrity and who have scored outstanding achievements from among young and middle-aged technical cadres. We should make an exception for those who have scored outstanding achievements and confer on them technical titles in accordance with the relevant regulations.

5. We should transfer by way of allocation or invitation or borrow technical cadres from heavy and defense industrial departments, colleges, scientific research and designing units, which have technical cadres in abundance, to the light and textile industries as well as medium and small-sized enterprises and collective enterprises that do not have adequate technical forces. Units accepting transferred or borrowed cadres should ensure that their wages, bonuses and other benefits are not lower than their former levels. They should also take special care of their housing problems and the employment of their children.

6. Stabilize and strengthen the ranks of scientific and technical personnel in the countryside. Urban centers under the jurisdiction of county authorities are, in general, not allowed to transfer cadres from the countryside. In the future, locally-run teacher-training schools, agricultural and medical schools, colleges and secondary vocational schools should recruit a certain proportion of students from the countryside. These students must return to where they come from after graduation. Technical cadres of a middle or higher rank working at rural communes and their subordinate units--including commune-run middle schools and district hospitals owned by the state--as well as middle school teachers at the fourth grade or higher and primary school teachers at the [word indistinct] grade or higher should be given 8 yuan monthly for a rural technical position allowance. The residence status of their family members may be changed from agricultural to non-agricultural if they have difficulty in participating in agricultural production. It is permissible not to assign responsibility plots to the family members of technical cadres and teachers with an agricultural residence status if they do not have the manpower to till them.

7. Efforts should be made to carry out training work in a planned manner and on a regular and systematic basis. Enterprises and establishments should finance scientific and technological cadres to pursue advanced studies at colleges. Expenses for cadres studying with tutors and taking refresher courses should also be paid for by them. They should also run various types of classes for scientific and technical cadres at their own expense.

8. Graduates of secondary vocational schools who were assigned jobs as workers but since then have engaged in technical work and have acquired technical titles should be regarded as cadres and be supervised as such.

9. Senior technical cadres who are concurrently party members may have access to the relevant documents and report sessions that are accessible to county-level leading cadres. They may also be allowed access to municipal and prefectural-level documents and report sessions if their work requires. Middle-rank technical cadres are allowed access to the relevant documents and report sessions that are accessible to the middle-rank cadres of county-level departments. Senior and middle-rank technical cadres who are not party members may be allowed access to relevant documents and report sessions in the light of the regulations concerned adopted by the central authorities. Senior intellectuals of retirement age who are still capable of doing scientific and technical work and their specialities are needed may be

allowed to put off their retirement with approval from higher levels. Special attention should be paid to the medical services for and the use of cars by senior intellectuals.

10. Some scientific and technical research centers, medical units and colleges affiliated with central, provincial, municipal or prefectural authorities which were formerly located in suburbs under the administration of city authorities have been put under the administration of suburban areas because of changes in administrative divisions. Those who are working at these units should be allowed to resume the salaries accorded their urban counterparts, if their family members' residence status is non-agricultural, their children may apply for employment or admission into technical schools as urban youths awaiting work. Family members of technical cadres who had moved into suburbs before the issuance of Document No. 78 of the provincial CPC committee and government in June 1980 are allowed to move into urban areas and apply for residence registration there as is stipulated in Document No. 78, provided that the technical cadres have acquired a technical title of middle rank or higher.

11. Intellectuals who are returned overseas Chinese or family members of returned overseas Chinese should be treated without discrimination politically. They should be given preferential treatment in livelihood. Their housing problems and the employment of their children should be well taken care of on a priority basis. Labor departments should find a job for the children of returned overseas Chinese within the same year they apply for jobs.

12. We should concern ourselves with the political progress of intellectuals. It is necessary to put emphasis on recruiting party members from among middle-aged intellectuals.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

'GONGREN RIBAO' ON CPC POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK061222 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Commentator's article: "Correctly Understand the Policy Toward Intellectuals"]

[Text] Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has adopted many important measures in fully implementing the policy toward intellectuals. It has done much work in this connection and has achieved big results. However, it may still be noted that in the minds of some comrades (including a portion of leadership cadres and employees and workers of enterprises) there still exists, to varying degrees, the erroneous concept of discriminating against intellectuals. They do not quite understand the implementation of the party policy toward intellectuals and are even against it. In their thoughts and feelings, they do not take the intellectuals as members of the same family. In order to open up a new prospect in socialist modernization, a correct treatment of the problem of intellectuals embodies an extremely important significance.

In treating the problem of intellectuals, first of all, we must, ideologically, truly take on intellectuals as part of the working class. The concept of intellectuals being a part of the working class is not thought up by just anyone. Rather, it is a scientific conclusion reached by our party in an analysis of the situation of the intellectuals. Since the founding of new China, we have nurtured and trained a large number of intellectuals by means of education, specialized training and various kinds of sparetime teaching courses. These intellectuals have grown up under the fond care of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and under the intimate concern and earnest teaching of the party. Among them, many have joined the Chinese Communist Party and many more have joined the youth league. It would indeed be ridiculous if we were to continue to treat them as intellectuals of the capitalist class. Moreover, following education being extended to the peasants and workers, an increasing number of students have come from families of workers, peasants, or other kinds of laborers. Some of them themselves are workers, peasants, cadres or other kinds of laborers. Since in the past they were originally a constituent portion of the working class, it is obviously unreasonable not to treat them now as part of the working class, although they have acquired culture and technical knowhow! As for the intellectuals from the old society (not to mention those intellectuals who

have already offered themselves to communism during the war years), the great majority of them, following the party's prolonged educational program, politically are in fond love of the party and of the socialist motherland and have earnestly studied Marxism-Leninism. In their work, they have cautiously and patiently contributed their wisdom and talent to socialist construction. Concerning these comrades, can we look at them with colored glasses and continue to treat them as intellectuals of the capitalist class? Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in his opening address at the 1978 National Science Conference, when talking about intellectuals from the old society, pointed out: "The great majority of them have become a part of the proletariat. They differ from the manual workers only in the social division of work." Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th party congress and the new constitution adopted at the recent 5th session of the 5th NPC both clearly pointed out that workers, peasants and intellectuals constituted the main forces for socialist modernization. If only we can earnestly comprehend the spirit of the many speeches made by the leading cadres of the central authorities and at the same time objectively analyze the current situation of the intellectuals, we can fully realize the complete correctness of the conclusion that intellectuals are part and parcel of the working class.

Some of the employees and workers may say that they agree with the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals and that they also concur that the intellectuals should not be discriminated against. But they ask that if the intellectuals are elevated to such a lofty position, then where will the workers be? Such a viewpoint is a sort of misinterpretation of the party Central Committee's policy toward intellectuals. We have stressed the importance of paying heavy regard to intellectuals, first, because they have been discriminated against in many respects, and second, because in undertaking the four modernizations, although reliance must be placed on the vast masses of people to display their enthusiasm and creativeness, we must still greatly rely on the development and growth of our culture, science and technology.

At present, natural science is being employed on an unprecedentedly large scale and at great speed in production and has brought about a new countenance in the various sectors of social material production. According to statistics, since the 1970's, of the growth in the labor productivity rate of many developed countries, 60 to 80 percent may be attributed to successes achieved in scientific and technical fields. Japan was able, in not too long a period, to become one of the "economic big nations" of the world, principally because of successes in science and technology. It will be basically impossible for us to build ourselves into a socialist modern power if we lack culture and technical knowhow and cannot handle modern science and technology. Lenin painstakingly pointed out: "In an illiterate country, it is impossible to build up a communist society." He further said: "Each and every youth must understand that only after having received a modern education can they build a communist society. With such an education, communism will be only wishful thinking." Our party Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out: The key to the four modernizations is the modernization

of science and technology. Without modern science and technology, it will be impossible to build modern agriculture, modern industry and modern national defense. In the world today, a host of new industries are rising, such as the high polymer synthetic industry, nuclear power industry, space navigation industry, laser industry and so forth. The handling and application of all these new industries require rich scientific knowledge and technical knowhow and talent. Hence, it is obvious that in order to develop science and technology, we must bring the role of the intellectuals into full play. At present, have we "overdone" the job of according high regard to the individuals? The facts show that this is not the case. Over the years, our policy toward intellectuals has been seriously affected by "leftist" inclination and we have greatly lowered the status of intellectuals. It is only recently in our setting to right things which had been thrown into disorder that the situation of discriminating against intellectuals has been somewhat rectified. Unfortunately, in certain localities and units, the forces of obstruction are still very strong, and the status of intellectuals has not been raised to the appropriate level. At present, in certain localities, persons of real talent have not yet been placed in appropriate posts. There still exists the phenomenon of wasting talents, such as placing in units persons without any training or in disregard of their original training. There are still occurrences of discrimination against the intellectuals, or even attacking or oppressing them. Under such conditions talk about our putting intellectuals in an important position being a little "overdone" does not help us in carrying out the party's policy toward intellectuals. Here, we should emphatically make clear an important point. That is: we talk about putting intellectuals in an important position, that they are part and parcel of the working class, and that they constitute "a force to rely upon." In talking like this, we do not mean at all to lower the role of the workers, far less to deny that the workers constitute a force for our country to depend upon.

Since the founding of the PRC, our party has paid high regard to the working people being masters of the nation and to their important role in socialist revolution and construction. In the whole country and in various localities, amongst the working people, group after group of labor models of outstanding accomplishments, progressive individuals and progressive collectives have been eulogized and publicly commended. A fairly large number of conscientious and talented workers have been promoted to various leadership posts, and at the same time, training and educational programs for employees and workers have been greatly developed and thereby have improved the political, cultural and technological level of the masses of workers. Our party has paid full attention to the maintenance of the rights of the workers and to the protection of their interests. The useful role of the representatives' congresses of employees and workers has been brought into full play, while the employees and workers have been organized to take part in the management of the enterprises. Not only did we adopt these measures in the past, but have continued to do so at present. How then can it be said that the status of the workers has been lowered?

Among a minority of workers, a prevalent tone is that since at present emphasis is laid on improving the treatment of intellectuals, it seems that the ills and troubles of the workers are no longer anybody's concern. Such a view is also onesided. In recent years, in our party's solution of the housing problem of intellectuals, certainly some work has been done and definite results have been achieved in such aspects as looking after the living conditions of higher-level intellectuals and improving their working conditions. Nevertheless, we must frankly say that insofar as this phase of work is concerned, what has been done was still far short of what should have been done and, basically speaking, there has been no indication of anything having been "overdone." In fact, for a large number of intellectuals, particularly those of middle-age, the treatment accorded to them has, generally speaking, tended to be on the low side. According to a sample survey of some 5,000 people in 11 enterprise units in Beijing Municipality, the average monthly income of mental workers amounted to 79.47 yuan, whereas that of manual workers was 86.36 yuan. In other words, the former received on the average 6.89 yuan a month less than the latter. According to the results of another survey, middle-aged and young mental workers below the age of 50, who had a college-level cultural background, were found to have received, on the average a smaller real income than manual workers of the same age level whose cultural background was that of middle school or primary school standard. Naturally, a condition of this kind is irrational. Hence, we should appropriately improve the treatment accorded to middle-age and young intellectuals so that they have no anxiety about the future and can, in an even better manner, serve modernization construction. All this will be highly beneficial to the state, to the vast masses of people, and to the employees and workers. In his report to the fifth session of the fifth NPC, Comrade Zhao Zhiyang said: "In 1981, the wages of a portion of employees and workers on the education, public health and recreation fronts were raised. In 1982, and in the next 3 years, we shall continue to raise the salaries and wages of the remaining employees and workers." It can thus be seen that the party and the state did not just raise the salaries and wages of the intellectuals and neglect the working people.

The working class of our country is a great and mighty class. The greatest feature of the working class is their broad and long-term view as well as their broad-mindedness. On the problem of the treatment of intellectuals, our broad masses of employees and workers should relinquish their "leftist" thinking and the narrow-mindedness of it in treating and handling the problem. Talent is what a country sorely needs in order to attain prosperity and development. We should treat all talented people with sincerity. Banishing mutual suspicion will breed a prolonged friendship, and a prolonged friendship will enable common efforts to be made. For the sake of the motherland's beautiful future prospects, our broad masses of employees and workers and intellectuals should show utter devotion to each other, encourage each other to press forward, and compose a new chapter in the overall creation of a new and glorious phase of socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

NINGXIA REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS

HK040923 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Report: "Fifth Session of Fourth Regional People's Congress Opens in Yinchuan"]

[Text] The fifth session of the fourth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Congress opened at the Hongqi Theater in Yinchuan at 8:30 a.m. yesterday.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Li Xuezhi, executive chairman of the congress. Approximately 523 people's deputies from various fronts of the region attended the opening ceremony.

Ma Qingnian, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Autonomous Regional People's Congress, gave at the session a report for relay on the fifth session of the fifth NPC. The report was divided into five parts: 1) conditions about the congress; 2) on the new constitution; 3) on the sixth 5-year plan; 4) improvement of the state leadership system and political system; 5) opinions on the transmission and implementation of the spirit of the fifth session of the fifth NPC.

Touching on the new constitution, Ma Qingnian said: the "Constitution of the PRC" adopted at the fifth session of the fifth NPC is the fourth constitution since the founding of the PRC. Guided by the spirit of the 6th plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the 12th National Party Congress, the constitution has carried on and developed the fundamental principles of the 1954 constitution and has drawn on the cream of legal works in the history of our country and a large amount of literature. It has especially summed up the positive and negative experiences in the development of our socialism. It has been formulated after more than two years of discussion--discussion involving the whole people. It is the sum of the wisdom of the masses of people. It reflects the common wishes and interests of the people of all nationalities of the country. In the form of major, fundamental national laws, it has provided clear-cut stipulations on the future fundamental tasks of the state, on the fundamental rights and obligations of citizens, on the establishment of state organs and the limits of authority, and on other major issues. It is worthy of the name of general charter for a stable government in the new historical period of our country, a constitution that takes into consideration not only existing

realities but also the future of development, a constitution marked with the features of China, geared to the needs of socialist modernization in the new historical period and assured of lasting stability, and the best and most complete constitution since the founding of the PRC. The adoption and implementation of the constitution provides an indispensable legal guarantee for the lasting stability of the whole country, for a peaceful life for the people of all nationalities of the country, for the realization of the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology and the conversion of our state into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist country, and for stimulating equality, unity, mutual help and common prosperity among the people of all nationalities. Referring to the features of the new constitution compared with the three preceding ones, he dwelt on the following fields: 1) giving full expression to the principle of combining the leadership organs with the masses of people; 2) clearly upholding the four fundamental principles; 3) clearly defining the focuses of the state's work in the new period; 4) providing more clearly defined and more perfect stipulations for our economic system and being more compatible with the realities of our country; 5) making clear-cut provisions for our system of people's democratic dictatorship; 6) strengthening the people's congress system and enlarging the powers and functions of the NPC Standing Committee; 7) enlarging the autonomy of the national autonomous regions; 8) fleshing out the contents of socialist spiritual civilization construction; 9) clearly defining the constitution as most authoritative and most forceful in a legal sense and thus providing a guarantee for upholding the dignity of the constitution and its implementation.

In his report, Ma Qingnian said that the examination of the sixth 5-year plan for the development of our national economy was one of the major items on the agenda of the fifth session of the fifth NPC. The session listened to and examined the "Report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan" given by Premier Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the State Council and examined the "Sixth 5-Year Plan for the National Economy and Social Development (Draft)" and the "Important Points of the 1983 Plan for the National Economy and Social Development (Draft)" put forth by the State Council. After a serious discussion, the session made resolutions approving the three documents. It also authorized the State Council to promptly make readjustments and solve concrete problems encountered in carrying out plans, in light of actual conditions. Premier Zhao's report touched on many new problems and put forth many new methods. It was an inspiring, down-to-earth report with concrete stipulations. The "Sixth 5-Year Plan" is the first 5-year plan this decade. The fifth session of the fifth NPC considered that the sixth 5-year plan formulated by the State Council is an important step in realizing the great goal of quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural output value from 1981 to the end of the century. It is our current program of action for socialist economic construction and is a relatively complete plan. The tasks for the national economy and social development put forth in Premier Zhao's report and the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" are positive and reliable. With hard work, it can be realized. The major measures put forth are compatible with reality, effective and feasible. Conditions about the execution of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan"

in the first two years are satisfactory. The session believed that in the last 3 years of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," so long as we further do a good job of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving, continuously solve the problems and difficulties left over by history, and seriously study and tackle new conditions and new problems appearing in economic life, still greater achievements can surely be scored in the national economy and social development.

Giving his opinions about the transmission and implementation of the spirit of the fifth session of the fifth NPC, Ma Qingnian said that the fifth session of the fifth NPC is an important meeting. The meeting solemnly adopted the "Constitution of the PRC" and several other important laws. The meeting aroused the people of all nationalities of the country to fight for the realization of modernization and the building of a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist country. Therefore, we must seriously transmit and uphold the spirit of this congress in a proper way. All areas must seriously relay and study the speech given by NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying at the fifth session of the fifth NPC; the "Constitution of the PRC"; report on the revised draft of the constitution given by Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the Constitution Revision Committee; the report on the sixth 5-year plan given by State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang; and other reports and resolutions. Attention should be focused on the proper study of the new constitution and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the sixth 5-year plan. As far as economic work is concerned, the major tasks for the national economy and social development in 1983 are: firm and unswerving persistence in continuously carrying out the guideline of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving; really putting the improvement of economic results above all work; and further consolidating and developing the results of efforts in stabilizing the economy, thus allowing the continuous and steady progress of all economic and social undertakings. To this end, we must first ensure a steady increase in grain output and, at the same time, energetically develop a diversified economy, bringing about an overall development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. Second, we must further readjust the mix of products and strive for a continuous and steady increase in industrial production on the basis of improved economic results. Third, we must energetically strive to increase income and reduce expenses and continuously maintain a fundamental balance between receipts and payments where the financial budget and credit funds are concerned. Fourth, we must strictly control the scale of investment in fixed assets, accelerate the building of energy, communications and other capital construction projects, and carry out the technical transformation of enterprises with certain priorities. Fifth, we must further properly organize the circulation of commodities and strive to expand foreign trade. Sixth, we must strengthen scientific and technical research and the popularization and application of its results and strengthen the training of skilled personnel. Seventh, on the basis of developing production, we must seek a continuous improvement in the living standards of the urban and rural people in the material and cultural fields. Eighth, we must do a good job in restructuring organs. We must direct serious and

proper efforts toward the building of spiritual civilization. We must further strengthen work concerning the socialist legal system, seriously consolidate social order and resolutely crack down upon hostile elements opposing socialism and on criminal offenders. We must resolutely do a good job of conveying and upholding the spirit of the fifth session of the fifth NPC, and further arouse the political zeal of the people of all nationalities of the country, and their enthusiasm for the modernization effort. In conclusion, Ma Qingnian said that the fifth session of the fourth regional people's congress has called on the people of all nationalities of the region to further unite and assume a new attitude in seriously studying the new constitution, properly handling economic work, realizing the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," sharing the same will, arousing their spirits and making proper contributions toward the creation of a new situation in socialist modernization.

Then, Shi Yulin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Autonomous Regional People's Congress, gave at the session an explanation about the list of deputies to the fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress and the problem of election.

Among the executive chairmen of the congress seated in front of the rostrum were Ma Qingnian, Wang Jinzhang, Shi Yulin, Zhang Junxian, Qi Anchang, Huang Zhizhong, Lu Ming, Ma Youde and Yang Huiyun.

The responsible comrades of the Autonomous Regional Party Committee, the Autonomous Regional People's Government, the Autonomous Regional CPPCC, the Ningxia Military District, the Autonomous Regional Higher People's Court and the Autonomous Regional People's Procuratorate attended the opening ceremony.

The whole body of members participating in the fifth session of the third Autonomous Regional CPPCC attended the opening ceremony as observers. The responsible persons of various departments in the autonomous region were also present at the opening ceremony as observers.

Yesterday afternoon, those attending the session divided into groups to study documents.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

'NINGXIA RIBAO' ON RURAL IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK040341 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Clearly Understand the New Situation in the Rural Areas, Strengthen Rural Ideological and Political Work"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The Ningxia regional CPC Committee held a meeting from 10-17 December to study present political and ideological work and the work of educating party members in the rural areas of the region. The meeting seriously studied how to strengthen rural political and ideological work and called for a good analysis of the rural situation and a clear understanding of the current political and ideological trend of the peasants. It also made arrangements for further intensifying rural political and ideological work.

The meeting indicated that since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party had reaffirmed the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines, set right our practical work on all fronts and formulated and implemented a series of correct principles and policies. In particular, since the introduction of the system of contracting responsibilities with payment linked to output, a good situation characterized by economic and political prosperity has emerged throughout the rural areas of our country. The political and economic situation in our region, like elsewhere in our country, is getting better and better. In spite of serious natural disasters this year, generally speaking, the situation in our region is still encouraging. Especially inspired by the 12th party congress, vast numbers of cadres and the masses of the Hui and Han nationalities are more convinced of the party leadership and love socialism much more than before. They are fully confident of the future, and their zeal for building socialism is running ever higher. All this forms the main trend in the rural political and economic situation, which must be firmly affirmed. Nevertheless, we must be aware that there are class struggle and negative factors though a good situation prevails. It is wrong to fail to see this side of things. For example, some cadres and masses, being deeply influenced by ideas of anarchism and ultra-individualism, fail to maintain a proper balance in the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. In some places, there are often instances of appropriating state and collective property, destructive felling of trees and occupation of

cultivated land for house building. Meanwhile, gambling and feudal superstitious activities run rampant in some places, and we even see the emergence of vile social evils which had been stamped out long ago. Some people, being seriously affected with the poison of decayed capitalist ideas, have gone so far to engage in various kinds of criminal activities. This is a matter involving only a small number of people, but it severely harms the state and people's interests and impairs the building of material and spiritual civilization in the rural areas. Therefore, we must give adequate attention to it.

The meeting pointed out: Targets of rural political and ideological work are the broad masses of peasants including cadres at the grassroots level. To make a success of the work, we must first know well the political and ideological trend of peasants in 1980's. The peasants of today are no longer small producers as they were before. They have become laborers of a new type under the cooperative system of socialism. The peasants have established a new relationship of socialist laborers between them instead of their old relationship at the time of the small-scale peasant economy. With the development of enterprises run by communes and production brigades, a considerable number of industrial laborers have surfaced in the countryside. The majority of the previous landlords and rich peasants have been reformed and become laborers earning their own living. All the peasants including a small number of individual producers have closely integrated their economic activities with the socialist economy of the whole country. It can thus be said that the social, economic position of the peasants has become closer to that of the working class. There are more interests in common between them and more things identical to each other politically. Today, the destiny of peasants is more closely linked with the future of the country and socialist construction. This is the main aspect of things and must first affirm this. However, we must also realize that peasants, who were small private owners yesterday, still possess something backward and negative left over by the old society. To change the old ideas and customs of peasants is a long-term task, which will be accomplished only through the efforts of several generations. In addition, peasants cannot spontaneously take the path of socialism. The ideological front in rural areas will naturally be occupied by capitalism and feudalism, if socialism fails to do so. For this reason, the work of educating peasants should in no way be ignored and rural political and ideological work should be further strengthened in line with the present ideological and political trend of peasants. Since the third plenary session, with the implementation of the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee, party members and cadres of the party organizations at all levels in the rural areas of our region have, with certain results, done a lot of political and ideological work around the central tasks of the party and in conjunction with specific local conditions. However, in order to meet the demands of the party Central Committee, and the requirements of rural development, there is still a long way to go and there are still many problems to be tackled. Generally speaking, political and ideological work is the weak link. Neglect of rural political and ideological work and failure to do it properly are often seen in the rural areas. Such a state of affairs must be changed as quickly as possible.

The meeting also pointed out: In order to intensify political and ideological work in the rural areas, we must first deepen our understanding of its importance and then we must seriously solve the following questions:

//1. Be clear about the tasks and contents of rural political and ideological work.// The main tasks are to educate vast numbers of rural cadres and the masses in communist ideology, raise their awareness of communism, patriotism and collectivism, enhance their political and ideological level and their cultural, scientific and technical level and increase their ability to understand the world and change it so that they will be able to consciously resist and combat the influence of decayed capitalist thinking, vestiges of feudal ideology and other nonproletarian ideas. The broad masses of peasants will thus become socialist laborers of a new type with high ideals, education and discipline and make positive contributions to socialist modernization. The main contents of rural political and ideological work comprise education in the main theory and knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought around the party's general tasks in the new historical period; education in the party's line, principles and policies, and especially the present situation and tasks; and education in the history of our motherland, and especially its modern history and in the party's revolutionary traditions. In addition, there is the education in "one adherence" (to the socialist path), "two non-changes" (of socialist public ownership of the means of production and of the agricultural responsibility system), and "three due considerations" (of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual). Meanwhile, we must educate the peasants in promoting the spirit of being masters of the country, persisting in self-reliance, going all out to make the country strong, building up the country through thrift and hard work and being industrious and thrifty in managing a household. We must educate them in paying attention to the "five stresses and four beautifuls," in the socialist social system and the fundamental rights and duties of citizens. We must teach them to study science, acquire literary and combat feudal superstitious belief. Furthermore, we must educate them in the importance of population control and planned parenthood, unity of all nationalities, patriotism and internationalism. Education in all the areas enumerated above should be closely related to reality and conducted in varied ways according to given circumstances and conditions and demand should be properly set on cadres, party members, CYL members and the masses of peasants.

//2. Rural political and ideological work must be closely linked with practical work.// It is necessary to make political and ideological work penetrate into economic work and other fields of work and into every aspect of the peasants' life. If this is not done, neither the ideological and political work nor economic work and other professional work can be done successfully. In carrying out political and ideological work, we must relate to the concrete thinking of rural cadres and the masses, like shooting an arrow at a target and as doctors prescribe a medicine to suit the disease.

//3. Really do well in educating and training cadres and party members.// The political consciousness, policy understanding and work ability of cadres and party members have a direct bearing on the quality of our work. Cadres and party members must be educated regularly and trained in a planned way. Thus, they will be able to make themselves an example for others and be strict with themselves and will be able to know well what to do and how to act in political and ideological work. Efforts must really be made to reorganize and consolidate the rural party organizations at grassroots level, especially those paralyzed or semi-paralyzed organizations, so as to give play to their necessary role.

//4. Vigorously reinforce the contingent and front of rural political and ideological work.// It is necessary to build up a powerful, militant contingent for rural political and ideological work which must carry out the work in a more convincing and attractive way and to consolidate all the propaganda, cultural and educational fronts in rural areas. This is a must for us in intensifying rural ideological and political work. It is also a task ahead of us which brooks no delay. First of all, we must resolutely prepare full-time cadres of propaganda work for all people's communes and reinforce propaganda departments at the prefectural, municipal and county (district) levels so that the current state of affairs of lacking personnel and heavy workloads will be improved. At the same time, propaganda teams should be organized in counties, communes, brigades and production teams. Thus, a powerful propaganda network will take shape from above to below. This work should be grasped right now and will be accomplished in the first half of 1983, if possible. Efforts must be made step by step and in a planned way to strengthen propaganda, cultural and educational channels in rural areas such as setting up a wired broadcasting system, distribution network of newspapers and journals, cultural centers in towns, simple cinemas and theaters, cultural palaces, cultural rooms, reading rooms, collectively-run schools, evening schools and literacy classes. Amateur mass organizations of literature and art, sports and scientific research must be widely set up. Meanwhile, we must deepen activities of appraising "five-good families," "civilized villages," model cadres and five-good commune members. Anyway, we must intensify rural political and ideological work by different means and in varied forms. The relevant departments at all levels in our region must be geared to the needs of the countryside and serve the peasants. They must do their best to improve their work so as to make greater contributions to the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization in the rural areas.

//5. The party should give more leadership to rural political and ideological work.// The party organizations at all levels in rural areas must take political and ideological work one of their major tasks. They must regularly study, check and sum up work so as to seriously solve outstanding problems in time. The situation in which "the party and government make no division of work and the party leadership does not take care of its own affairs" must be changed. Propaganda departments and departments for worker and peasant affairs at all levels must often conduct investigation and study,

and sum up and exchange experiences in work so as to play a good role as advisors and assistants. Forces of such organizations as the CYL, women's federation, peasants, association and the militia must be aroused to build up a powerful front of political and ideological work in the rural areas.

//6. The main task of the rural political and ideological work this winter and the coming spring is to publicize the 12th party congress spirit in line with specific conditions.// Based on the essential contents of the documents of the 12th party congress and of the 5th session of the 5th NPC, we must emphatically explain to the peasants the decisions and guiding thinking of central authorities with regard to rural and agricultural problems. In the light of local actual conditions, we must solve pending problems in rural work and discuss how to create a new situation in rural socialist construction. We must particularly grasp the problems of the agricultural responsibility system, which vast numbers of peasants are most concerned with. We must free cadres and masses from doubts and misgivings through study and summing up experiences. Only by so doing, will agricultural responsibility systems in various forms be stabilized, improved and perfected. Meanwhile, we must, in line with the present situation in agricultural production, make further efforts to imbue cadres and the masses with the idea of self-reliance and hard work and lead them to discuss how to overcome poverty and achieve affluence. We must also work hard to make preparations for ploughing and sowing in this winter and coming spring so as to lay a solid foundation for a good harvest next year.

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PARTY AND STATE

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS 4 JANUARY

HK051230 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Summary] The fifth session of the fifth Guangxi Regional People's Congress, which lasted 8 days, concluded in the Nanning Theater this afternoon. Liang Huaxin, executive chairman of the session, presided over today's meeting. This afternoon's plenary meeting adopted the resolution on the regional people's government work report, the resolution on the 1981 regional financial statement, the situation in implementing the 1982 budget and the draft of the 1983 budget, the resolution on the regional people's congress standing committee work report, the resolution on the reports on the work of the regional higher people's court and the regional people's procuratorate and the resolution on the number and election of deputies to the sixth regional people's congress. The meeting also adopted the report of the motions examination committee on the examination of motions.

Huang Rong, executive chairman of the session and regional people's congress standing committee chairman, spoke at the meeting. Today's meeting was attended by 945 deputies. Executive chairmen of the session, including Zhong Feng, Guo Zhifu, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Zhao Mingjian, Chen An, Ren Guozhang, Lu Rongshu, Gan Huaiyi and Qin Zhenwu, and members of the presidium were seated on the rostrum. Others sitting on the rostrum were responsible persons of the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government, the president of the regional higher people's court and the chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate. The committee members attending the fifth session of the fourth regional CPPCC committee and responsible persons of the Guangxi military district, PLA units stationed in Nanning, all departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the regional people's government and all mass organizations attended today's meeting as non-voting delegates.

After examination and discussion, the session approved the report on regional people's government work which was made by Chairman Qin Yingji on behalf of the regional people's government. The session adopted the corresponding resolution as follows:

1. The session held that Chairman Qin Yingji's analysis of the situation in the development of the national economy in the region over the past few

years conforms to reality. "The report points out some existing problems. The session instructed the regional people's government to take effective measures to solve them in the course of its future work."

2. The sixth 5-year plan and the 1983 basic tasks which the session put forward embody the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the requirements of the national sixth 5-year plan and hence, are active and reliable. Various measures which the session put forward are feasible. "Regarding the specific problems arising in the course of carrying out the sixth 5-year plan and the 1983 plan for the economic and social development, the regional people's government is empowered to carry out necessary readjustment in light of the actual situation and to solve them."

3. The session called on people of all nationalities throughout the region to unite more closely, resolutely implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the fifth session of the fifth NPC, go all out to make the country strong, vigorously make progress, overcome difficulties and struggle hard to completely achieve the sixth 5-year plan and the 1983 plan for all tasks and to create a new situation in socialist construction in the region.

On the basis of the examination report made by the budget examination committee, the session approved the report on the 1981 financial statement, the situation in implementing the 1982 budget and the draft of the 1983 budget which was made by (Qin Lizhi), director of the regional finance bureau, on behalf of the regional people's government. The session pointed out that in 1981, while promoting economic readjustment, promoting industrial and agricultural production, promoting the development of cultural, educational, scientific and public health work and continuously improving people's livelihood, the region ensured a balance between revenue and expenditures with a slight surplus. The session expressed satisfaction with the good results in implementing the 1982 budget.

The session also examined and discussed the draft of the 1983 budget. The session held: "The revenue and expenditures included in the budget embody the requirements in continuing to carry out readjustment, reconstruction, reorganization and upgrading. They also embody the spirit of regarding economic results as the center and the requirements in increasing investments in production and construction year after and also keep a balance between revenue and expenditures. This arrangement conforms to our region's actual situation and hence, is proper." The session held: "Although our region continues to maintain a balance between revenue and expenditures, many difficulties and problems still exist. We must carefully do our work well and strive for an even greater increase in revenue to meet the need for funds used in all projects." The session called on people of all nationalities throughout the region to strive to develop production, raise economic results, increase income, practice economy, combat waste and contribute toward successfully implementing the 1983 budget and toward a basic improvement of the region's financial situation.

The session approved the report on regional people's congress standing committee work which was made by Vice Chairman Zhong Feng. The session held: "The standing committee must comply with the PRC constitution which was adopted by the fifth session of the fifth NPC and with the resolution on the revised organic law of local people's congresses and local people's governments, strengthen work organs, exercise functions and powers in accordance with the law and further give play to the role of a local organ of state power and the role of a standing organ. The standing committee must strengthen the building of socialist democracy and of the legal system and struggle hard to create a new situation in socialist construction in our region."

The session approved the report on the region's higher people's court work which was made by President Wu Hongning, as well as the report on the region's people's procuratorate work which was made by Chief Procurator Zhang Fuhai. The session demanded: "By virtue of the functions and powers vested by the PRC constitution adopted by the fifth session of the fifth NPC, people's courts and people's procuratorates must fully exercise the functions of a judicial organ and a legal supervisory organ and in the course of doing their work, adhere to the principle of acting in accordance with the law where there is such a law, strictly enforcing the law, arresting those who violate the law and protecting the powers and the rights of the state and the people. In accordance with the law, they must severely and quickly strike blows at serious crimes in the economic field and punish criminals who seriously jeopardize social order. They must correctly handle disputes among the people, strive for a further improvement of social order in the urban and rural areas in our region and guarantee the smooth progress of socialist modernization."

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

MEETING HELD ON RURAL POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK140902 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Being entrusted by the provincial CPC committee, the propaganda, organization and rural work departments and the policy research office of the provincial CPC committee and the Provincial Federation of Peasants recently convened a joint conference in Kunming on rural political and ideological work and party members' education work, working out plans for this work in our province this year. During the conference, provincial CPC committee deputy secretaries Li Xingwang and (Liu Shusheng), respectively, delivered speeches.

Meeting attendants at first seriously studied central leaders' speeches at the national conferences on rural political and ideological work and on party members' education work and the important documents of these two conferences. Yiliang, Shizong and five other counties reported their advanced experiences to the conference.

Meeting attendants seriously analyzed the excellent situation in the countryside. They commonly felt that the analysis of the rural situation and peasants' conditions made by central leading comrades conformed with the actual state of affairs. Over the past 30 years and more, especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the changes in China's rural areas have deeply manifested that the vast number of Chinese peasants do wish to take the socialist road and are willing to follow the communist party. They have changed from petit-owners with a tendency of spontaneity to new-type laborers with socialist consciousness under the cooperative system. Under the leadership of the party, they are creating a socialist new life and new things at all times and are continuously making new contributions. The previous thesis that small production leads to the emergence of capitalism and bourgeoisie at all times is no longer in conformity with the state of affairs in China's new socialist countryside. We must correctly approach the Chinese peasants in the 1980's. This is the basic precondition for doing a good job in rural ideological and political work.

Attendants reviewed the situation in rural ideological and political work in recent years and deemed that like the countryside in other areas of our country, our province has carried out the work of setting things to

rights in an all-round way, has overcome the leftist errors in the guiding ideology that has existed for a long time and has conducted a series of ideological and political work, achieving marked successes. But it should also be noted that rural ideological and political work is still rather weak. It is necessary to follow the spirit of the 12th party congress and energetically strengthen this work. We should educate peasants in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and help them to consciously resist the corruption of the feudal and capitalist ideology so as to train them into new-type laborers with lofty ideals, moral integrity, good education and a sense of discipline. We should profoundly educate peasants in the party's rural economic policy and tell them the prospects of our country's agricultural development so as to enable them to realize the correct orientation, strengthen their confidence, go all out and strive to become rich. We should elaborately educate peasants and cultivate their loves of the state, the collective, socialism and the party. When helping peasants to become rich through labor, the common interests between the state, the collective and the individual should be correctly handled. The authorities in the border areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities should also strengthen the education in the party's nationality policy and religious policy, help fraternal nationalities correctly handle mutual relations and further consolidate the unity of all nationalities so as to establish and develop the new-type socialist nationality relationships which are characterized by mutual assistance and struggle and advance together between all nationalities.

At the conference, attendants also discussed the problems of the importance of strengthening the party members' education and the contents, steps and methods of this education. They pointed out: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in our province have strengthened education for party members and the quality of party members has remarkably improved. But the work of educating party members in communist ideology has not yet been tightly grasped. Party members have not yet fully displayed their due exemplary role, nor have party branches fully functioned as fighting forces. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out a drive to systematically study the new party constitution this year and to educate party members to be qualified ones so as to make good mental preparations for the movement of consolidating the party which will start in the second half of this year. The key to this work is that party cadres, especially leading cadres at all levels, should be the first ones educated. Through study, party members should be required to clearly understand the party's character, status and role and the party's guiding ideology, struggle objective and fundamental principles. They should also realize the superiority of the socialist system and the general task at the present stage in our country so as to firmly establish their belief in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and firmly implant in their minds the determination to struggle for communism and the spirit of serving the people heart and soul.

Meeting attendants held: The tasks for rural work this year will be very arduous. The general guideline is to thoroughly implement the spirit of

the 12th party congress and to build at the same time both material and spiritual civilization. The stress should be placed on education for cadres and party members. The CPC and CYL organizations and peasants associations as well as various other organizations should be given full scope to display their roles. In conducting ideological and political work in rural areas, we should rely on party and CYL members, cadres and other rural progressives and make full use of newspapers, broadcasts, television, films and cultural centers as well as all other available means. By doing ideological and political work well, we can promote work in all fields so as to strive for the realization of the further development of the national economy and a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style and the general mood in society and strive for a sustained and all-round growth in agricultural production this year.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

XIZANG CONFERENCE ON EDUCATING PARTY MEMBERS

HK180233 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] The work conference on educating party members jointly sponsored by the organizational and propaganda departments of the regional CPC committee closed in Lhasa this afternoon. The current work conference on educating party members is the first regional conference held in Xizang since the founding of the CPC.

The purpose of this conference is to profoundly implement the spirit of the 12th CPC congress, strengthen party building, bring about a new situation in the work of educating party members and promote the spiritual and material civilization of Xizang. In the study and discussions held during the conference, the attendants analysed the current situation of the contingent of party members linking with reality.

The conference held that the main aspect of the contingent of party members of Xizang at present was good. But due to the fact that party building was carried out late in Xizang, with the rural and pastoral areas in particular, the duration of period was short, the basic level work of the party was weak, the proportion of new party members were great, they lacked basic party knowledge, they did not have enough tempering in party life, their educational level were rather low and what is more, the backward economy of Xizang, scattered residents and inconvenient communication greatly restricted their chance to study and digest political theory and ideology, and scientific and cultural knowledge.

Among the party members, there were many people of a small producer origin. Some have been brought the ideas and habits of the small producer into the party. Moreover, there popularly existed the nationality and religion problem that called for party members understand and deal with correctly. Prior to liberation, Xizang was in a feudal and serfdom society and was a nationality region. The remnant influences of ideology and style of the feudal serf master class affected some of our party members to a certain extent. In addition to the above, the decade of internal disorder and the influence of bourgeois ideology from within and outside the country, caused the party to encounter the problems of impurity of ideology, organization and style. After analysing the current situation of the contingent of party

members, the attendants further unified their thinking, deepened their understanding and realized the particular importance and urgency of strengthening the work to educate party members in Xizang.

The conference decided to conduct widespread ideological education among all party members within 6 months, starting from now to the latter half of the year and before the beginning of the overall party rectification. The main subject for education is the new party constitution. While educating the party members with the new party constitution, we must pay great attention in carrying out an education of communist outlook of nationality and religion among party members. Through conducting such an education, we must enable the party members of all nationalities throughout the region to observe and handle the problem of nationality and religion with a communist world outlook and gradually acquire a communist world outlook.

It is necessary to link closely with the reality of each party member in implementing the line, principle and policies of the party and with one's own thinking and work style during the education. We can adopt a variety of educating methods in order to stress the quality of education and prevent formalism. During the education, leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in all respects and eliminate the erroneous idea that the education of party members is limited to ordinary party members only with leading cadres being an exception.

The conference emphasized and pointed out that strengthening education among party members is a key link to raising the quality of party members, enhancing the fighting spirit of party organizations, attaining the grand objective put forward by the 12th CPC congress and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style. It is also a major issue of the whole party that has strategic significance. Therefore, it is necessary for the whole party to set to work, strengthen leadership and earnestly do a good job in the work of educating party members in Xizang.

The conference closed on the afternoon of 16 January, presided over by (Li Weihun), deputy head of the propaganda department of the regional CPC committee. (Lix Xian), deputy head of the propaganda department of the regional CPC committee delivered a summary report. (Yangyi Duo jie), secretary of the regional CPC committee attended the conference and spoke.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

FIFTH SESSION OF FOURTH NINGXIA HUI CONGRESS ENDS

HK120544 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 82 p 1

[Report: "Fifth Session of Fourth Regional People's Congress Victoriously Concludes"]

[Text] The 6-day 5th session of the 4th Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress successively finished all business on its agenda and victoriously concluded on 27 December. The congress called on the people of all nationalities throughout the region to vigorously forge ahead with one heart and one mind and strive to create a new situation in our region's socialist modernization.

Ma Qingnian, acting chairman of the congress, presided over the concluding meeting, which was attended by 535 people's deputies.

The congress approved the following seven resolutions: 1) The resolution on conscientiously studying, publicizing and implementing the "Constitution of the PRC"; 2) the resolution on "The Work Report on Our Region's Current Economic Situation and Its Major Tasks This Winter and Next Spring"; 3) the resolution on the approval of the region's "Report on the Implementation of the 1982 Financial Budget and on the Targets of the 1983 Financial Budget"; 4) the resolution on the work report of the regional people's congress Standing Committee; 5) the resolution on the work reports of the regional people's High Court and the regional people's Procuratorate; 6) the resolution on the function and power of the Standing Committee of this regional people's congress; and 7) the resolution on the problem related to the number and election of the deputies to the fifth regional people's congress. The congress also approved a report by its motions examination committee on motion examination.

During the closing ceremony, Ma Qingnian gave a speech (full text of which is published separately).

Sitting in the front row of the platform were other acting chairmen of the session, Li Xuezhi, Wang Jinzhang, Shi Yulin, Zhang Junxian, Qi Anchang, Huang Zhizhong, Lu Ming, Ma Youde, Lei Qilin and Yang Deyun.

Attending the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the regional CPI committee, regional people's government, regional CPPCC committee, Ningxia PLA command, regional people's High Court and regional people's Procuratorate.

Attending the closing ceremony as non-voting participants were all the participants to the fifth session of the third regional CPPCC. The responsible persons of various regional departments also attended the ceremony as non-voting participants.

The meeting finished amid the majestic music of the national anthem.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS DEPUTIES' ELECTION TO CONGRESS

HK311046 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text from poor reception] This afternoon, all deputies to the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress listened to the explanations given by provincial people's congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Wu Su on the number and election of the deputies to the sixth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress.

Wu Su said: In accordance with the draft resolution examined and discussed by [words indistinct] meeting of the fifth provincial people's congress Standing Committee on the number and election of the deputies to the sixth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress, [words indistinct] the number of the deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress shall be [words indistinct].

In accordance with the relevant provisions in the electoral law of the PRC for the NPC and local people's congresses at all levels, regarding the number of the deputies to the provincial people's congress for all autonomous prefectures, municipalities, the subordinate counties of these autonomous prefectures and municipalities, autonomous counties, [words indistinct] and special districts, every 45,000 people in a rural area shall elect 1 deputy and every 15,000 people in a town or a township shall elect 1 deputy. The rural and urban population shall be based on the figures of the nationwide census on 1 July 1982.

Wu Su also gave explanations on the number and election of the deputies of the counties, communes and districts with an exceptionally small population, of minority nationalities, of the Guizhou Military District, of PLA units stationed in the province and of people's armed police. Wu Su said: The tenure of office of the fifth provincial people's congress [words indistinct]. In accordance with the relevant provisions in the resolution of the fifth session of the fifth NPC on the number and election of the deputies to the sixth NPC, the election of the deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress shall be completed before the end of March 1983.

Regarding the election of the deputies, Wu Su said: All autonomous prefectures, municipalities, the subordinate counties of these autonomous prefectures and municipalities, [words indistinct] and special districts

shall hold people's congresses before the end of March 1983 to elect deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress. Wu Su said: When all electoral units elect deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress, they must pay attention to reducing deputies' concurrent posts as far as possible. Except for a very small number where circumstances permit, generally speaking, deputies to the provincial people's congress shall not concurrently shoulder the posts of deputies to the people's congress of an autonomous prefecture, municipality, county, autonomous county, [words indistinct] a district under the jurisdiction of a municipality and a special district.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN LEADER WRITES ON CADRE, REFORM ISSUES

HK030617 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Report on 2 Jan SICHUAN RIBAO "frontpage" article by provincial CPC committee Secretary Yang Rudai: "Some Questions that Merit Attention in the Replacement of Old Cadres by New"]

[Text] The article says: While studying and implementing the 12th party congress spirit, in accordance with the Central Committee's arrangements, Sichuan is now carrying out structural reforms. A number of old comrades who have made contributions to the revolution, whose minds are emancipated, have spontaneously requested to withdraw from their principal leadership posts and allow relatively young comrades to preside over frontline work. They are thus displaying the lofty disposition of communist party members. The central authorities have highly praised this attitude.

At this moment, when the new are taking over from the old, how can the new and relatively young comrades entering the leadership groups ensure that they do not disappoint the party's hopes in shouldering the heavy burden assigned them by the party and people? The article puts forward the following points: 1) Resolutely implement the 12th party congress spirit and maintain a high degree of ideological and political unity with the Central Committee; 2) study assiduously, unite the masses, and rely on the collective; 3) sum up experiences, carry out reforms, dare to create new things and get a really tight grip of economic work; 4) have the truth-seeking spirit in work, carry out deep-going investigation and study and have a good idea of what's what; 5) in work style, set yourselves strict demands, do not pursue private interests or special powers, and take the lead in correcting the party work style.

Comrade Yang Rudai's article says: We must make new progress in work this year. Based on the spirit of being resolute in carrying out reforms and getting a good grip of the economy, we must tackle reforms on the one hand and production on the other. We should promote production and Sichuan's economic production by getting a good grasp of reforms, economic policies, and science and technology. In carrying out reforms, the current focus should be on structural reforms, which means acting according to the series of central instructions on structural reforms.

Secondly, we must carry out reforms in administrative setup. Control of the enterprises must be handed down to the towns. We must pay attention to bringing into play the role of the key cities, and have the urban areas leading forward the countryside.

Thirdly, we must switch from unified revenue and expenditure to substituting taxes for delivery of profits in the state-owned enterprises.

Fourthly, we must carry out reforms in the commercial circulation system. This is the province's second big breakthrough, following the institution of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in agriculture.

Fifthly, we must perfect the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in agriculture.

The article says: The topics in these reforms are already apparent. In order to make new progress and improvement in our work, we must get a thoroughly good grasp of these reforms. At present everyone has rather a lot to say about nonstaple foodstuff supplies in the urban areas. We must do a good job in tackling this problem now and take steps to solve it fundamentally.

Yang Rudai's article says in conclusion: At this moment when new are taking over from old in the leadership groups, we must grasp reforms on the one hand and production on the other, so that a new situation can appear in the building of material and spiritual civilization in the province.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

QINGHAI LEADERS SPEAK AT PARTY SECRETARY MEETING

HK150426 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 13 January, the representatives attending the provincial conference of secretaries of prefectural, city, county and commune party committees, together with comrades of provincial units, totalling 1,000 people, listened to a speech by provincial CPC committee Secretary and Acting Governor Huang Jingbo on the outlook for Qinghai's economic development, and a report by provincial CPC committee Deputy Secretary Mr Wanli on ideological and political work. The gathering took place in the provincial People's Hall.

Comrade Ma Wanli said in his report: At present a new situation is being created in the rural and pastoral areas, where profound changes are underway. The new situation poses new and still higher demands on the party's ideological and political work. Comrade Ma Wanli said: The fundamental tasks of the party's ideological and political work in the rural and pastoral areas are to educate the cadres and masses in communist ideology, enhance their communist, patriotic and collectivist awareness, raise their ideological and political levels and their standards of cultural knowledge, science and technology, enhance their ability to understand and transform the world, and ensure that they can spontaneously boycott and overcome decadent capitalist ideology, remnant feudalism ideology and other non-proletarian ideologies, so that the peasants and herdsmen can gradually be steeled into new-style socialist laborers with ideals, morality, culture and discipline.

On the question of method, Comrade Ma Wanli proposed six points: 1) Ideological and political work must be integrated with economic work; 2) proceed from the state of mind of the peasants and herdsmen and make ideological and political work more appropriate; 3) uphold the principle of clearing the way and providing guidance; 4) give play to the role of good examples; 5) institute the system of linking party members to rural households; 6) make full use of the method of self-education by the masses.

In the third part of his report, Mr Wanli stressed: It is essential to get a good grasp of education for party members and cadres, the key link.

Comrade Huang Jingbo cited the information he had gained from investigation and study since his arrival in Qinghai to give a detailed analysis on the

province's economic situation and development prospects. He also produced samples of the province's indigenous products and spoke on the quality, output, acceptability at home and abroad, and economic results of each one. He pointed out the problems in our work and the ways to improve it. He urged the cadres of all nationalities to work well, strengthen leadership, and run the undertakings in a thoroughly sound way.

There was a lively atmosphere and frequent applause while Comrade Huang Jingbo was speaking.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE NOTICE CRITICIZES CADRES

HK130845 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] The disciplinary inspection committee of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee recently issued a notice criticizing eight leading cadres including (Yao Qihou), member of the Beihai Municipal CPC Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Beihai Municipal People's Congress, and (Zeng Zhiming), member of the CPC committee and director of (Yuefeng) District in Liuzhou Municipality, who abused their power and illegally built private houses.

The notice pointed out: At present, some cadres of certain localities and units in our region have been seriously involved in the unhealthy practice of illegally building private houses. Some of them abused their power and illegally bought or occupied plots of land. Others misappropriated materials of the state or the collective. Still others rented out the houses they had built, and even sold them for profits. As a result of this unhealthy practice, large areas of land have been encroached upon, the urban construction plans upset, the interests of the state and the collective impaired, and even the party cadres are widely separated from the masses and the party's reputation is injured.

The notice pointed out: While making efforts to crack down on serious crimes in the economic sphere, the party committees and disciplinary inspection departments at all levels should regard the question of illegal building of private houses by cadres as an important item of the contents of the current campaign to rectify party style. The private houses which have been built on plots of land which have been illegally purchased or encroached upon by state cadres should be requisitioned by the state or demolished as the case may be. The public materials which have been misappropriated must be returned or compensated for. Some cadres should be given due punishments and in no way should their mistakes be tolerated. The few cadres whose cases are serious, who refuse to make self-examinations and who adhere to their mistakes must be punished severely. Those who have violated the criminal law should be punished according to law.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG MEETING ON EDUCATING PARTY MEMBERS

HK200311 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a provincial conference on education of party members in Guangzhou from 11 to 19 January. The conference stressed: The party committees must attach high importance to education for party members, centered on study of the new party constitution, and make ideological preparations for all-round party rectification in the second half of the year. Provincial CPC committee Secretary Wang Ning presided and gave a summation. Standing Committee member Du Ruizhi spoke on strengthening rural ideological and political work.

The conference conveyed and studied the spirit of the national conference on education of party members. In connection with Guangdong reality, it analyzed the current state of the party member ranks in Guangdong, summed up and exchanged experiences in education for party members, and made arrangements for education of party members this year.

The conference stressed: Study of the new party constitution must be the chief content in strengthening education for party members. Through education, every party member should have a clear idea of the party's nature, program, guiding ideology, targets of endeavor, tasks in the current stage, and three basic demands. They should have a clear idea on the standards for party members and the basic conditions for cadres. They should have a clear idea on the importance of putting democratic centralism on a sound basis and strengthening party discipline. They should have a clear idea on the importance of upholding and improving party leadership and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style. Education in communist ideology must imbue the whole process of education, to ensure that the party members can enhance their communist awareness, strengthen their faith in communism, establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people and spontaneously strive all their lives for the communist cause.

The conference held: In promoting education for party members, we must link theory with reality, implement the spirit of rectification of work style, unfold criticism and self-criticism, carry out simultaneous study and reform, stress practical results and ensure the quality of education. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in study and undergoing education. This is the key to doing a good job in education of party members and also in party rectification. We must integrate concentrated rotational education for all party members in the province before August this year.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING'S INEPT CADRES TO RESIGN OR BE FIRED

OW251018 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1303 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Shenyang, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--The Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and the Liaoning Provincial People's Government recently decided: Leading cadres of enterprises who cannot turn their enterprises around from operating at a loss may tender their resignations or be dismissed summarily by the leadership, and "people who know their business" will be selected to run the enterprises.

Since the beginning of this year, the economic results of industrial enterprises in Liaoning have improved somewhat. But, quite a number of enterprises are still operating at a loss. The losses of large and medium-sized enterprises in particular are seriously affecting state revenue. The provincial party committee holds that except for losses caused by policy and other objective factors, these enterprises sustain losses mainly because some of their leading cadres are of a bad mental state and are doing a poor job in operations and management.

Therefore, the provincial party committee and the provincial government announced at the recently held provincial telephone conference on industrial and transport production: From now on, the secretaries of party committees and factory directors of enterprises which have for a long time sustained heavy losses due to poor operations and management, if they are unable to reverse the passive situation, may hand in their resignations or will be removed by the relevant leading department, and competent cadres will be assigned to make a breakthrough. The cadres thus removed may not serve in the same capacity elsewhere. Leading cadres of enterprises who are able to make a breakthrough and achieve good results in putting an end to losses--outstanding young and middle-aged cadres in particular--should be rewarded, and some may be promoted to higher positions.

The provincial party committee and the provincial government call on every money-losing enterprise to hold a congress of workers and staff members to mobilize the masses to discuss, find the causes, adopt measures and set a time limit for reversing the situation.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

XIZANG CONFERENCE ON EDUCATING PARTY MEMBERS

HK130623 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Summary] "A regional conference on the education of party members jointly held by the organization and propaganda departments of the regional CPC committee opened in Lhasa on the morning of 12 January. The chief purpose of the conference is to relay, study and implement the spirit of the national conference on the education of party members, analyze the ranks and education of party members in our region and, in accordance with the guidelines of the 12th party congress and the requirements of the new party constitution, study and make arrangements for the education of party members centering on the new party constitution in order to prepare themselves ideologically for the consolidation of the party."

Leading comrades of the organization and propaganda departments of the regional, prefectural and municipal CPC committees and the comrades concerned attended the conference.

"Comrade (Hao Zhi), Standing Committee member of the regional CPC committee and head of its organization department, was the first to deliver a speech at the meeting. He concentrated on stressing the importance of stepping up the education of party members centering on the new party constitution."

He called on the party organizations at various levels to organize the broad section of party members in conscientiously studying the new party constitution and prepare themselves ideologically for the consolidation of the party.

"Comrade Li Weilun, deputy head of the propaganda department of the regional CPC committee, relayed at the meeting of 12 January the spirit of the national conference on the education of party members. He relayed the following four questions: 1) On the great strategic significance of stressing the education of party members; 2) on the requirements and content for the education of party members; 3) on the principles, forms and methods of education of party members; and 4) on the question of strengthening leadership over the education of party members."

"Comrade Li Weilun emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to insist on leading cadres taking the lead and to resolutely rectify the previous erroneous view of regarding the education of party members as limited to ordinary party members and of making an exception of leading cadres. It is necessary for comrades at the higher level to educate and bring along the comrades at the lower level in order to carry out well the education of party members."

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

GANSU PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION CLOSES

HK301325 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The fifth session of the fourth Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee concludes in Lanzhou this afternoon. Since its opening on 19 December, the committee members have seriously studied the new constitution, attended the fifth session of the fifth Gansu Provincial People's Congress and listened to the report on government work in 1982 and the task of 1983 by Governor Li Dengying, and other relevant reports. Through thorough discussion, the committee members unanimously expressed their approval and support of Governor Li Dengying's reports. In addition, they have suggested many constructive ideas in various aspects of work in the province. During the session, the committee members have listened to the communique on the spirit of the fifth session of the fifth CPPCC National Committee and studied and discussed the new constitution of the CPPCC. Yang Shutang, the vice chairman of the CPPCC, presided over the session. The session has passed the political resolutions adopted by the fifth session of the fourth Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee, the resolutions of the fifth session of the fourth Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee concerning the report on the work of the Standing Committee, the report of the fifth session of the fourth Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee on motions examination and the resolutions concerning this report. The report says: The session has received 251 motions. The motions examination committee has seriously studied these motions and has submitted them to the proper departments at higher levels according to the features of the motions. The session has added to the number of vice chairmen by electing (Li Jiqing) as a vice chairman of the fourth Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee. In addition, the session has passed the letter of greeting by the fifth session of the fourth Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee to the retired committee members or the committee members on convalescence leave. Yang Zhilin, the chairman of the fourth Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee, has delivered a speech at the session. He said: Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and through our joint efforts, the session has satisfactorily accomplished the items on the agenda and has achieved the desired objectives.

Feng Jixin, Wang Shitai, Li Dengying, (Guo Hongchao) and (Li Zhiqi), the responsible comrades of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, Standing Committee of the Gansu Provincial People's Congress and the Gansu Provincial People's

Government have attended the session. The vice chairmen of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee who have attended the session included Wu Hongbin, Xie Songbo, Wang Shijie, Huang Zhengqing, Lu Zhongliang, Mu Shengzhong, Lei Enjun, Wu Song, Yang Hanlie, Wang Zhiyun, Jamyang Losang Jigme Tubdain Qoigyi Nyima, (Ma Zhongyong) and (Li Zhiqing). The responsible persons of the united front department of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, the CPPCC committees of the prefectures, autonomous prefectures and the municipalities and the democratic parties attended the session as non-voting delegates.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS THIRD MEETING

HK201232 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] The fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress held its third meeting in the hall of the provincial people's government this afternoon. Zhang Liang, executive chairman and provincial people's congress Standing Committee vice chairman, presided over the meeting. At the meeting, provincial people's congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Wu Su gave explanations on the number and election of the deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress. At this afternoon meeting, provincial people's congress Standing Committee Chairman Xu Jiansheng, provincial higher people's court President Shi Wenli and provincial people's procuratorate Chief Procurator Sheng Beiguang, respectively, gave written work reports for examination and discussion by the deputies.

Executive chairmen this afternoon were Xu Jiansheng, Wu Su, Dai Xiaodong, Luo Ying, Ye Gulin, Geng Wanqing, Hou Guoxiang, (Xing Wanling), (Zhang Guangshan), (Li Kequan) and (Chen Deng). Those attending the meeting as non-voting delegates included all committee members attending the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, deputies to the fifth NPC [words indistinct] and responsible persons of all departments of the provincial government, universities, colleges and all departments and committees of the provincial CPC committee.

This afternoon deputies to the provincial people's congress, committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee and people who attended these two sessions as non-voting delegates continued to hold group discussions for the purpose of study and discussion.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING'S GUO FENG SPEAKS TO CYL CONFERENCE

SK110717 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] The provincial CYL committee and the Shenyang CYL Committee held a conference to relay the guidelines of the 11th National CYL Congress at the (Zhonghua) theater in Shenyang.

Some 2,000 CYL cadres attended the conference. Also attending the conference were some leading comrades of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, including First Secretary Guo Feng, Permanent Secretaries Li Huang and Dai Shuli and Secretary Zhang Xincun. Also attending the conference were some leading comrades of the provincial and Shenyang Municipal People's Congress Standing Committees, governments and CPPCC Committees and some responsible comrades of various relevant departments, committees, offices, bureaus and mass organizations.

Guo Feng and Li Tieying, permanent secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CPC Committee, ebulliently delivered speeches at the conference.

(Liu Yinchu), delegate to the 11th National CYL Congress and secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CYL Committee, relayed a report to the conference.

(Wang Jinru), secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CYL Committee, made a speech on the CYL organizations' work at all levels across the province to study, publicize and implement the guidelines of the 11th National CYL Congress.

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PARTY AND STATE

CONGRESS DEPUTIES HEAR GUIZHOU WORK REPORT

HK301508 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Summary] This afternoon, provincial people's congress Standing Committee Chairman Xu Jiansheng delivered a report on the work of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee to the deputies to the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

In his report, Xu Jiansheng said that the provincial people's congress had organized people of all nationalities in the province to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution. The provincial people's congress had also universally sought views from the masses on the draft of the revised constitution.

After the promulgation of the new constitution, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee held its 18th meeting on the implementation of the new constitution. The provincial people's congress Standing Committee demanded: "Cadres and the masses of all nationalities must seriously study the constitution and everyone must abide by it, uphold the sanctity of the constitution and guarantee the enforcement of the constitution." The report pointed out: "To strengthen the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field and guarantee the smooth progress of the four modernizations, the 14th meeting of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee seriously studied the relevant resolutions adopted by the NPC, and examined and discussed the reports respectively made by the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate. The meeting made a decision on severely punishing criminals who seriously sabotage the economy."

The report also pointed out that the 14th meeting of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee had examined and discussed the report on planned parenthood work which was made by the provincial people's government. The meeting also made a resolution on seriously doing well in planned parenthood work.

In his report, Xu Jiansheng said that the 16th meeting of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee had examined and discussed the report on the province's situation in financial work which was made by the provincial

people's government. The meeting also made a corresponding resolution. The 17th meeting of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee examined and discussed the report on education and public health work which was made by the provincial people's government. The meeting also made a corresponding resolution.

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PARTY AND STATE

QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS 28 DECEMBER

HK301330 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Summary] The fifth session of the fifth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress concluded this morning. Liu Chengyun, executive chairman and provincial people's congress Standing Committee vice chairman, presided over the closing ceremony. The session adopted four resolutions. In the resolution on the provincial people's government work report, the session expressed satisfaction with the provincial people's government work over the past year. The session urged: "People of all nationalities throughout the province must be vigorously mobilized to seriously implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 5th session of the 5th NPC, study and implement the new constitution, arouse their enthusiasm, work with one heart and one mind, increase production, practice economy and struggle hard to fulfill all quotas for 1983 and to create a new situation in our province's socialist modernization."

The resolution on the number and election of the deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress provides: "The first session of the sixth provincial people's congress is to be held in April 1983." The resolution demands "before the end of March 1983, all electoral units must hold people's congresses or servicemen's congresses to elect deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress." The resolution also provides: "The total number of the deputies to the sixth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress is 450. Regarding the number of the deputies of all autonomous prefectures, Xining Municipality and all counties and autonomous counties in Haidong Prefecture, there shall be 1 deputy for 20,860 people in rural and pastoral areas and 1 deputy for every 4,170 people in towns and townships. The Qinghai Provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Qinghai shall be represented by 36 deputies to the provincial people's congress."

Chairman Zhaxi Wangqug spoke at the closing ceremony. He said: "The year 1983 will be the first year to implement the great target formulated by the 12th party congress and to implement the new constitution and is the third year to carry out the 6th 5-year plan. Doing next year's work well is of especially important significance."

The government work report made by Governor Zhang Guosheng put forward all tasks for 1983. He hoped that in the coming year, the provincial people's

congress will further give play to the role of a local organ of state power, and make new and even greater contributions toward building the country into a socialist modernized country with a high degree of civilization and democracy.

Executive chairmen attending the closing ceremony were Xie Gaofeng, Shi Jinxian, (Du Huaan), (Cheng Jianhua), (Wang Chengjun), (Haiyang Duanji), (Fu Di), (Huang Chengyou), (Ba Shijia), (Yuan Xingdi) and (Shi Jiru).

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PARTY AND STATE

MEETING ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK FOR COLLEGE FACULTIES

OW171245 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] A symposium on the ideological and political work of the Educational Workers' Unions of Institutions of Higher Education closed in Beijing on 13 January. The meeting stressed that in the new historical period, the Educational Workers' Unions of Institutions of Higher Education should put ideological and political work first and strive to create a new situation in the work of the unions.

The meeting held: Since the restoration of the Educational Workers' Unions of the Institutions of Higher Education in recent years, they have been praised for doing a great deal of work in helping the party committees implement the policies concerning intellectuals and in promoting the well-being of educational workers. However, the work of the Educational Workers' Unions should not stop at this point. We should consider the characteristics of the intellectuals and improve ideological and political education among them. The educators must be educated first. In order to strengthen ideological and political work among the students, we must strengthen ideological and political work among the teachers.

The meeting pointed out: The Educational Workers' Unions of the Institutions of Higher Education should actively carry out the movement of "five stresses and four beauties" and a campaign to be worthy of the name of teacher among the faculty members. They should combine these activities with the education in loving the motherland, socialism and the party. In doing ideological and political work, we should consider the characteristics of the Institutions of Higher Education and the realities, take communist ideology as its core and give priority to certain matters in a certain period. At present, we should stress the deeds of imparting knowledge and educating people, pay attention to carrying out the education in teachers' ethics and make efforts to commend typical advanced persons. We should organize the educational workers to thoroughly learn from Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu. At the same time, we should show more concern for those who are as good as Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu and are still living. We should adopt effective measures to help middle-aged intellectuals overcome existing difficulties and thus dispel their worries.

At the meeting, 14 schools reported on their experiences in doing good ideological and political work among their faculty members. They included Qinghua University, Beijing University, Tongji University, Northeast Teachers' University, and Xian Jiatong University.

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PARTY AND STATE

ELDERLY CADRES IN SHAANXI RETIRE FROM FRONT LINE

HK171450 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Since the 12th party congress, a large number of elderly cadres in our province have vigorously implemented the spirit of the central instruction and retired from the front line one after another, to create conditions for speeding up the replacement of elderly cadres by young cadres and promoting the transformation of organs.

By the end of last year, some 9,000 elderly cadres throughout the province had left their posts or retired. Of that number, some 600 were cadres at and above the department and bureau levels, some 3,000 were cadres at the county and regimental levels and some 5,000 were other cadres. Since this group of elderly comrades retired from the first line, they have treasured their glorious history very much and continued to embark on the work which they can do. They are respected by the cadres and the masses.

(Zhao Tangcheng), adviser to the provincial agriculture bureau, is an elderly comrade who participated in the 1939 revolution. Since he retired to the second line and served as an adviser, he has volunteered to help a deputy bureau director to grasp livestock work. He has also gone to various places to investigate the situation in livestock production and has written six reports on the investigation of mountainous areas, to promote the development of livestock production.

Some elderly cadres in Xian, Yanan, Baoji and Xianyang who have left their posts or retired have regularly gone to factories, schools and streets to give reports, publicizing revolutionary traditions to staff members, workers, the masses and students.

In order to leave spiritual wealth behind to their descendants, some elderly cadres who have left their posts or retired are writing revolutionary memoirs. Some 60 elderly cadres throughout the province who have left their posts or retired have written some 100 revolutionary memoirs, some 20 of which have been published in publications such as the selected works of the historical accounts of past events in Shaanxi Province and the RENMIN ZAZHI [0086 3046 7177 6125 PEOPLE'S JOURNAL].

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PARTY AND STATE

YUNNAN RADIO LISTS PROVINCE'S 1982 ACHIEVEMENTS

HK020533 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2305 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Summary] A station contributing correspondent has listed Yunnan's five major achievements of 1982, as follows:

1. Economic results improved and industrial and agricultural production developed rapidly. Total value of industrial and agricultural output value rose by about 10 percent over the 1981 figure, which was in turn 8.1 percent higher than in 1980. The province reaped an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture. Total grain production was 18.6 billion jin, a rise of 260 million jin over 1981 and a record. Good achievements were recorded in industrial crops and diversification. Total industrial output value is estimated to be 12 percent higher than in 1978. Estimated national economic income per capita is estimated at 7.5 percent higher than the 1981 figure.
2. Construction of the super calcium project of the Yunnan phosphatic fertilizer plant was basically completed. This project is designed to produce 100,000 tons of super calcium a year, which has the fertilizer effect of 250,000 tons of ordinary calcium.
3. Diversification has developed well in the minority-nationality border regions. The people there have increased income and improved their living standards. Dehong, Honghe and Baoshan prefectures have built or improved machine-operated sugar mills. The peasants there can now raise their annual incomes by 40 yuan per capita from sugarcane alone.
4. Two major power grids have been linked up. In the past, the central and southern Yunnan grids operated separately and were unable to adjust for shortages or surpluses. The linking up of these two grids in 1982 has now provided power supply in a unified way for Kunming, Dongchuan, Dali, Qujing, Honghe and other places, whose industrial output value accounts for 83 percent of the province's total.
5. More money has been invested in education and school conditions have been improved. Education spending in 1982 was 10 percent up on 1981. Many school buildings have been constructed or improved.

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PARTY AND STATE

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 30 DECEMBER

HK310157 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Summary] The fifth session of the fifth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress opened in Kunming on 30 December. People's congress Standing Committee Chairman An Pingsheng declared the session open. Governor Liu Minghui then delivered a government work report. The first part of the report dealt with the main achievements of 1982 and the second with striving to fulfill the various tasks for 1983.

Liu Minghui noted in his report [begin recording]: "According to the demand for quadrupling, by the end of the century the province's total industrial and agricultural output value should grow from 12 billion yuan in 1980 to 48 billion yuan, at an average annual growth of 7.2 percent. This target can be achieved so long as the effort is made." [End recording]

Liu Minghui said: "In order to achieve the tasks for 1983, it is essential to do a good job in the following tasks: 1) Continue to put agricultural development in the primary position in economic work; 2) industrial production should maintain relatively fast growth under the premise of further improving economic results; 3) strictly control the total scale of investment in fixed assets, get a good grasp of the orientation for the use of investment, and improve investment results; 4) speed up the reform of the commercial system and further enliven circulation; 5) strive to increase revenue and economize expenditures, ensure key construction projects, and continue to improve the people's living standards; 6) give full play to developing collective economy in the urban and rural areas; 7) pay great attention to developing education and science; 8) strictly practice planned parenthood and strictly control population growth; 9) strengthen nationality work and promote economic and cultural development in the border nationality areas; 10) develop socialist democracy and put the socialist legal system on a sound basis."

Provincial finance department Director Zhao Hua delivered a report on the implementation of the local budget for 1982 and the draft of the budget for 1983.

A total of 704 deputies attended the opening ceremony. The executive chairmen were An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Sun Yuting, Zhang Zhixiu, Wu Zuomin, Zhang Tianfang, Wang Shaoyan, Zhang Haitang, Zhang Zizhai, Li Hecai, Yu Lanfu, (Yan Yiquan), (Huang Ping) and Li Guiying.

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PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON BOURGEOIS SOCIALISM

HK111010 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Wang Qing [3769 1987]: "Bourgeois Socialism"]

[Text] One of the basic differences between scientific socialism and various sham types of socialism is that the former is the correct understanding of the objective progress of social development and the latter tend to replace this correct understanding with their own subjective wishes. Bourgeois socialism, which was very prevalent in some developed European countries in the 1830's and 1840's, is such a sham socialism.

Bourgeois socialists include reformists, philanthropists, humanists and various bourgeois figures such as members of associations for animal protection and organizers of associations for the promotion of an end to drinking. They deny the basic contradiction between social mass production and private ownership of the means of production in capitalist societies. They also deny that the deteriorating situation of workers, anarchism in production, the periodic occurrence of crises and the repeated appearance of workers' movements are all due to the development of this contradiction. On this basis, they further deny the historical necessity of socialist public ownership replacing the capitalist private ownership. They hold that private ownership is the unshakable foundation of human society, that capitalist production relations guarantee the production of wealth and the development of productive forces according to natural laws and that private ownership is an eternal law, governing society forever. They cherish illusions that all intrinsic defects of capitalism can automatically vanish by carrying out a little reform and reproduction and by the fuller utilization of capital, without slightly touching the foundation of the capitalist system. They use their own subjective wishes to replace the analysis of the intrinsic contradictions of capitalism, thus denying the temporary historical nature of capitalism. All this shows that their socialism is the synonym for the preservation and development of capitalism.

The distortion of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie by bourgeois socialists also shows that they replace objective reality with subjective wishes. In the 1830's and 1840's, the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie was noticeable in developed

European countries. That the sharp struggle was unavoidable lay in the cruel suppression and exploitation of workers by capitalists and the serious conflict between the interests of the two classes. However, bourgeois socialists say that the proletariat and bourgeois being opposed to each other is not a necessity, for both of them are the sons of the same earth, sharing the same political rights and interests. They must not split into conflicting classes, trying to prevail over the other, but must love and help each other and become brothers. Therefore, they advise workers to "sensibly submit themselves to entrepreneurs," and urge capitalists to "show concern for workers like kind fathers," attempting to establish the alliance and mutually beneficial relations between the two classes. In their eyes, a socialist society is an ideal kingdom of friendly cooperation between the exploiting and exploited classes.

Bourgeois socialists also oppose the revolutionary struggle of the working class according to the distorted law of development of capitalist society. They say that the movement carried out by workers in an alliance for upgrading their wages can produce nothing but an increase in prices of daily necessities and more serious poverty. They hold that any action to raise the resisting consciousness of workers and to organize them is undesirable. Bourgeois socialists try to bring socialism, a liberation movement for the proletariat, into the orbit of the philanthropic activities and social reform of the bourgeoisie so as to achieve their purpose of maintaining the rule of the bourgeoisie.

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PARTY AND STATE

GUIZHOU COURT PRESIDENT GIVES WORK REPORT

HK311528 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text from poor reception] Guizhou provincial higher people's court President Shi Wenli today made a written report on the work of the provincial higher people's court at the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

In his written report, Shi Wenli said: Since the beginning of this year, in accordance with the spirit of the resolution adopted by the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress on the provincial higher people's court work report and with the guidance of the state principles, policies and laws, people's courts at all levels in our province have tried a large number of criminal and civil cases, done a lot of work and achieved very great results. This has played an active part in tidying up social order, upholding stability and unity, protecting the people's dictatorship of democracy and building material and spiritual civilization.

In his written report, while dealing with all items of specific work, Shi Wenli said: Since the beginning of this year, people's courts at all levels have grasped as the major task striking blows at serious crimes in the economic field. Over the past 11 months, they have dealt with 334 cases of various economic crimes, 307 of which have been tried. [passage indistinct] They have struck severe blows at criminals who seriously sabotaged the economy. [passage indistinct]

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PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN LEADERS DECIDE ON 5 NEW YEAR'S TASKS

HK050525 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 83 p 1

[Report by reporter Luo Maocheng [5012 5399 1004]: "To Initiate a New Atmosphere for the New Year, Leading Cadres of Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Make 5-Point Pledge"]

[Text] At the eve of the new year, Yang Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, said at a meeting of party member cadres of the provincial organizations at and above the level of directors of provincial departments, that in order to open up a new situation in the four modernizations of Sichuan Province, and in order to make new progress in the new year, the provincial leading comrades will take the lead in doing the following five things:

- 1) They will resolutely implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and maintain a high degree of ideological and political identity with the CPC Central Committee.
- 2) They will study hard, rally the masses around them and rely on the collective.
- 3) They will be brave in carrying out the reform, have the courage to make inventions and pay very close attention to economic work.
- 4) They will have the spirit of seeking truth from facts in doing their work and make deep-going investigation and study in order to clearly understand the situation and problems. They should do their work courageously, have the courage to shoulder responsibility, make decisions and solve problems and should not put off their work.
- And, 5) they should make the work style of being strict on themselves, refraining from seeking their private interests or privileges and set an example of having fine party work style in all respects.

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PARTY AND STATE

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION HEARS REPORTS

HK030718 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Summary] The fifth session of the fifth Guangxi regional people's congress held a full session on 2 January. Regional people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Li Yindan presided. Vice Chairman Zhong Feng delivered a report on the work of the standing committee. The report was in five parts: 1) organizing the people of the region to discuss the draft of the revised constitution; 2) discussing and deciding on a number of major matters in the region; 3) carrying out inspections, investigations and studies; 4) supervising the handling of people's deputies' bills and dealing with letters and visits from the masses; 5) strengthening ties with municipal and county people's congress standing committees.

Vice Chairman Liang Huaxin gave an explanation on the number and election of deputies to the sixth regional people's congress. He said: There will be about 1,000 deputies to this congress, which is 250 less than the number to the 5th people's congress. In the rural areas, including suburban areas, 1 deputy should be elected to every 72,500 people, and in the urban areas 1 should be election to every 14,500. He also spoke on various matters connected with the election of the deputies, which should be completed by the end of March.

Regional higher people's court President Wu Hongming and regional chief procurator Zhang Fuhai also delivered work reports at the session.

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PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN DEMOCRATIC PARTIES OPEN SYMPOSIUM

HK060159 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Summary] A symposium of the Sichuan democratic parties and Industry and Commerce Federation on serving the four modernizations opened in Chengdu on 5 January. "Present were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC including Yang Rudai, Tan Qilong, Du Xinyuan and Ren Baige." Over 430 persons are attending the meeting. Most of them are professors, experts, engineers, or progressive producers and workers. Peng Dixian, chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League, made the opening speech.

Provincial CPC committee Secretary Yang Rudai spoke. "He fully affirmed the contributions of the province's democratic parties and Industry and Commerce Federation toward the four modernizations drive. In particular in the past 2 years, to meet the needs of national economic readjustment and the building of the two civilizations, the province's democratic parties and Industry and Commerce Federation have created many good forms in serving the four modernizations."

"Yang Rudai demanded that the party organizations and united front departments at all levels continue to step up reeducation in the united front policies, take tangible steps to improve relations between party and non-party members, give free rein to the autonomy of the democratic parties, and bring into full play the initiative and creativity of the democratic parties and relevant popular bodies."

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES DISCUSS FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

HK130659 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The 8-day provincial conference for democratic parties and the association of industry and commerce to exchange experiences in serving the four modernizations successfully concluded yesterday afternoon in Chengdu. During the conference, provincial Vice Governor He Haoju made a speech on the economic situation in Sichuan. The participants made an extensive exchange of experiences gained by various democratic parties and associations of industry and commerce in serving the four modernizations. Some 30 comrades spoke at the general meeting to present their experiences, which were the results of their hard labor and a display of their political enthusiasm in the construction of four modernizations.

At the closing ceremony, a written proposal was adopted, which urged all members of the democratic parties and associations of industry and commerce in this province to play an active role in the building of a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilizations. [Passage omitted] (Peng Shaozheng), chairman of the provincial Democratic National Construction Association, gave the closing speech on behalf of various democratic parties and associations of industry and commerce. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee united front work department and other relevant departments attended the closing ceremony. Today, SICHUAN RIBAO carries on the front page a commentator's article entitled: "Open Up a New Prospect in Our Provincial Work on Democratic Parties and Associations of Industry and Commerce."

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PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN GOVERNOR LU DADONG RESIGNS POST

HK310222 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The 18th meeting of the 5th Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Chengdu on 30 December, after 6 days in session. The meeting approved a resolution on studying and publicizing the new constitution; provisional regulations on investigating and dealing with speculation cases; a resolution on the number and election of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress; a decision on implementing the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on extending the current term of the commune and township people's congress; and a resolution on structural reform in the provincial government.

When delivering his report on the progress of structural reform in the provincial government, Governor Lu Dadong said: The key to carrying out the reform is to do a good job in assigning the leadership groups, which must be revolutionized, younger, better educated and more specialized. I am old and weak. It would be better for work in Sichuan if I handed over my post soon. Hence, I sincerely request to resign the provincial governorship. The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee has proposed that Comrade Yang Xizong be acting governor. Comrade Yang Xizong is 54 this year. He was educated at university. He is in the prime of life and has plenty of energy. He has been a leader for a long time at the prefectural and county levels, and he has worked very well at the provincial level. I think he can do the job competently and create a new situation in work in Sichuan.

The meeting seriously discussed Governor Lu Dadong's request and the provincial CPC committee's proposal. At the meeting on 30 December, a decision was approved accepting Lu Dadong's request to resign the governorship of Sichuan and appointing Yang Xizong acting governor. The meeting also approved other appointments and dismissals.

Provincial people's congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Liu Ziyi presided at the 30 December meeting.

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PARTY AND STATE

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES 7 JANUARY

HK080301 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Summary] The fifth session of the fifth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress concluded in Kunming on 7 January. The session called on the people of the province to implement the strategic plan of the 12th party congress and the decisions of the 5th session of the 5th NPC and work hard to fulfill all the tasks for 1983 and create a new situation in all work in the province.

Provincial people's congress Standing Committee Chairman An Pingsheng presided at the closing session. The session passed a resolution extending the term of the fifth provincial people's congress Standing Committee up to the convocation of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress. The session also passed resolutions on the various work reports submitted to it. "There was one abstention in the vote on the resolution approving the provincial government's report on the implementation of the 1982 local budget and the budget for 1983."

The session's resolution on the number and election of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress said: "The election of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress should be completed by the end of March 1983."

"In conclusion the session passed a resolution on promoting further improvement in social mood in the province. One deputy voted against this resolution."

A total of 702 deputies attended the session on 7 January. The executive chairmen included An Pingsheng, Sun Yuting, Zhang Zhixiu, Wang Shaoyan, Zhang Haitang, Zhang Zizai, Li Hecai, and Yu Lanfu.

The session's resolution on further improving the social mood in the province said: The province must firmly tackle the following 10 issues:

1. Advocate thrift and economy and oppose extravagance and waste, and strictly observe financial and economic discipline. It is forbidden to use public funds under various pretexts for holding banquets and presenting gifts. It is necessary to promote new marriage and funeral forms and avoid extravagances and excessive eating and drinking.

2. Guarantee the equal rights of women and advocate respect and care for the aged. It is forbidden to discriminate against and maltreat old people, women and children. It is necessary to ensure freedom in marriage and oppose arranged and mercenary marriages. We must advocate late marriage and family planning, and resolutely ban illegal behavior of drowning or suffocating infant girls or maltreating women who have given birth to girls.
3. Advocate belief in science and oppose feudal superstitious activities such as praying to the gods, consulting fortune-tellers, and so on.
4. Promote healthy cultural and entertainment activities, oppose unhealthy entertainments and ban gambling.
5. Continue to promote the civility and courtesy drive and further solve the problems of dirt, disorder and bad service. The province should work hard to beautify the environment, and establish new socialist human relations.
6. Vigorously promote the good practices of getting rich through hard work, relieving the poor, and launching the five-good family and civilized village drives.
7. Further establish various types of popular and rural pacts, rules and regulations, and put them on a sound basis.
8. Strive to preserve and develop socialist nationality relations of equality, solidarity and mutual assistance, and ban all discrimination against any fraternal nationality and any sabotage of nationality unity. Insulting and discriminatory forms of address for fraternal nationalities are forbidden. We must respect the habits and customs of the nationalities.
9. Strengthen army-government and army-people unity. We must regularly conduct education among all the people in loving the PLA and upholding its reputation, revive and carry forward the fine traditions of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and the love of army and people for each other, and promote joint defense by army and people so as to defend the border well together.
- "10. We must dare to expose all lawbreakers and criminals who peddle lewd books and pictures, pornographic tapes and so on, smuggle and peddle drugs, use feudal superstitious activities to engage in blackmail and extortion and cruelly injure or kill people, traffick in women and children, organize gambling, and sabotage the social atmosphere. We must help the public security and judicial organs to punish such elements according to law."

The session demanded that people's government at all levels and all organs, bodies, enterprises, schools, neighborhoods and rural communes and brigades organize serious study and propaganda of these 10 points, and take appropriate measures to implement them in light of local conditions.

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PARTY AND STATE

LHASA RADIO COMMENTS ON PARTY WORK MEETING

HK110333 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Station commentary: "Unite and Strive to Achieve Quadruplication"]

[Excerpts] The regional CPC committee work conference has victoriously concluded. This was an important meeting for implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 5th session of the 5th NPC. It was a meeting to mobilize the people of all nationalities in the region to strive to achieve quadruplication. This meeting is of major practical and long-term historical significance for turning poverty to affluence and building a united, rich and civilized new socialist Xizang.

The meeting summed up work in the region in the past 3 years. The meeting held: The aim of the people of all nationalities in Xizang to achieve a minor change in 3 years has been basically accomplished. This is a major turning-point in the history of Xizang and a starting-point for the advance toward the strategic target of quadrupling annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century. The meeting held that there are great hopes for achieving the quadruplication target in Xizang by the end of the century. The meeting also made initial plans for achieving quadruplication and specific arrangements for work in 1983. This was a very successful meeting.

The primary task facing the people of all nationalities in the region is that of how to implement the spirit of the regional CPC committee work conference and advance step by step toward the strategic goal of quadruplication. There are only 18 years to the end of the century. We must brace our revolutionary spirit, go all-out, strive to catch up and strive to fulfill the heavy task assigned this generation by the era.

The key to achieving quadruplication lies in the leadership. The leadership groups at all levels must unswervingly implement the program and line laid down by the 12th party congress and the spirit of the regional CPC committee work conference. They must establish heroic ambitions, boldly think and act, and actively lead the masses to create a new situation.

We must get a good grasp of structural reforms and boldly promote to the leadership groups middle-aged and young cadres who have ability and political

integrity and who meet the demands for revolutionized, younger, better educated and more specialized leadership groups, so as to have able people in charge. The leading cadres must take the lead in creating a new situation and set examples for the masses.

We must also have practical and scientific plans and positive measures for achieving the strategic goal of quadruplication. This is a vast goal, but not one to be easily accomplished. All places must base their efforts on reality, pool their wisdom and map out practical plans with a scientific basis, together with the measures for ensuring the smooth implementation of these plans.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

XIZANG URGES TRANSFORMATION OF LEADERSHIP GROUPS

HK070932 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Summary] This morning, (Cao Xu), Xizang Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee member and organization department director, addressed the work conference of the regional CPC committee. He said: "In the four transformations of the ranks of cadres, it is first necessary to carry out the transformation of leadership groups at all levels. Political integrity and ability and being more revolutionary, more educated and more professional are the two aspects of an entity. People who have political integrity but no ability can surely be relied on politically but it is a pity that they can hardly bear heavy responsibilities. People who have ability but no political integrity cannot be charged with heavy responsibilities. In selecting and promoting leading cadres, all trends of attaching importance to political integrity but none to ability or attaching importance to ability but none to political integrity must be avoided."

(Cao Xu) dealt with three views on the issue on transforming leading organs:

"1. In the course of transforming leading organs this time, it is necessary to regard readjusting and providing sufficient leadership groups at all levels as a major important task and grasp it firmly and well.

"2. It is essential to seriously transform the leadership system and leading organs.

"3. It is imperative to strengthen rotational training of cadres."

(Cao Xu) said: "Transforming the leadership system, leading organs and the system of cadres and making the ranks of cadres, particularly leadership groups at all levels, more revolutionary, younger, more educated and more professional is one of the important tasks which the 12th party congress put forward to us. It is also one of the important subjects under discussion at this conference. The basic starting point of this transformation suits the characteristics of socialist modernization for the new period and is necessary. Whether or not it is beneficial to the promotion of the development of the national economy and to the strengthening of building socialist material and spiritual civilization must be used as the sole criterion for

the readjustment of leadership groups, the cutting down and merger of organizations and organs and the transformation of the work system."

(Cao Xu) said: "In the course of transforming leading organs this time, it is necessary to adhere rigidly to the principle of being small in number but highly trained and having both political integrity and ability and to the principle of being more revolutionary, younger, more educated and more professional." In order to implement these principles, (Cao Xu) emphatically said that it is essential to make proper arrangements for elderly comrades to retreat to the second and third lines so that they can be relieved of their arduous tasks at the first line and can continue to play a part in building a new united, wealthy and civilized socialist Xizang with their rich experiences. It is necessary to do well in resettling retired comrades. It is imperative to select for leadership groups outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who really prove to have both political integrity and ability after they pass in examinations. Training middle-aged and young cadres is the glorious duty of veteran cadres, who must regard it as a major task. It is necessary to make leading backbone elements, who are needed in building Xizang, to settle down to their work in the region.

(Cao Xu) said: "In the course of transforming leading organs, it is essential to prevent five categories of people from joining leadership groups: Some people who followed Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and their company to build themselves up by rebelling, people whose factional ideology is serious, smash-and-grabbers, people who have opposed the line of the central authorities since the third plenary session of the CPC Central Committee and people who have committed all kinds of heinous crimes. One of them can be selected for leading organs. They already in leadership groups must be cleared from the leadership groups when discovered. None of them shall remain in the leadership groups."

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

XIZANG PARTY WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 10 JANUARY

HK110321 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The Xizang Regional CPC Committee work conference held its closing session on the morning of 10 January. First Secretary Yin Fatang presided. Present were leading comrades of the party, government and army of the region Yangling Duoji, Ba Sang, Redi, Song Ziyuan, (Zhang Xiangmin), (Renzeng Wangjie), Yang Zongxin, Niu Ruizhou, Zhang Zhongwen, Duoji Cairang, (Cao Xu), Duoji Caidan, Pu Qiong, Chen Jingbo, (Chen De), Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Li Benshan, Bu Duoji, (Tucang Tiedenima), Sun Yushan, (Ma Dejie), (Zhang Hongquan), (Wu Xian) and (Lu Qin).

Regional CPC committee Secretary Yangling Duoji spoke at the session on two topics: 1) some views on compiling party history materials in Xizang; 2) on the main points of the regional CPC committee's work in 1983.

On the main points in work in 1983, Comrade Yangling Duoji spoke on seven issues: 1) continue to study, publicize and implement the 12th party congress spirit and the new constitution; 2) get a good grasp of economic work; 3) carry out the building of socialist spiritual civilization; 4) carry out structural reforms; 5) continue to hit at serious economic crime; 6) on party rectification; 7) improve the work style.

In his speech Comrade Yangling Duoji demanded that the region closely integrate study and publicity of the 12th party congress documents with study of the new constitution and continue to get a good grasp of this work as the primary task in 1983. This effort should yield good results.

Comrade Yangling Duoji put forward new demands on this year's industrial production and commercial work. He particularly stressed that it is necessary to get a good grasp of agriculture and animal husbandry, the region's main occupations.

On structural reforms, Comrade Yangling Duoji said [begin recording]: In the first half of this year we must first complete the structural reform at regional level, and in the second half of the year we must carry out the work in the prefectures, counties and municipalities. The guiding principle for structural reform in the region is to carry out restructuring, readjustment, amalgamation and strengthening. We must first solve the problems in

the leadership groups. We must solve the problems of lack of separation of party and government [words indistinct], duplication of organs and over-staffing. We must establish rules and regulations and put them on a sound basis, and establish responsibility systems and work regulations for personnel in the organs. This is a profound revolution. The leaders at all levels must understand the importance and urgency of this work. They must clarify their thinking, take the overall situation into consideration and do a good job in the restructuring work. [End recording]

On party rectification, Comrade Yangling Duoqi said [begin recording]: The 12th party congress proposed that, starting in the first half of this year, 3 years be spent in carrying out all-round rectification of the party organizations. This is currently the cardinal matter in party building. The party committees at all levels must organize pilot projects in party rectification in the first half of the year, and start to unfold the work in the region in the second half of the year. [End recording]

Regional CPC committee Redi also spoke at the session. He said [begin recording]: Comrades, this regional CPC committee work conference started on 25 December and will end today after more than half a month in session. This has been a very successful meeting. [End recording] Comrade Redi spoke on five issues: 1) continue to eliminate leftist influence and further emancipate the mind; 2) continue to relax the policies and vigorously enliven the economy; 3) correctly handle the relationship between state assistance and self-reliance; 4) boost revolutionary spirit and strive to contribute toward creating a new situation; 5) do a good job in implementing the spirit of this conference.

Comrade Redi particularly stressed the importance of reforms. He said [begin recording]: To do a good job in economic work, we must carry out reforms. The leading cadres at all levels must be a bit more resolute, emancipate their minds a bit more and do their work a bit more soundly when carrying out reforms. We must resolutely reform the management setup and systems in order to build the four modernizations. We must understand that, unless we carry out reforms, we have no way out, cannot become rich, and cannot accomplish the quadruplication target. [End recording]

Regional CPC committee First Secretary Yin Fatang also spoke. He then declared the meeting closed.

CSO: 4005/329

PARTY AND STATE

ARMED POLICE OPENS CONGRESS OF PROGRESSIVES

HK130157 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Summary] The first congress of progressive collectives and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization in the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Corps of the Chinese People's Armed Police Corps opened in Urumqi on 12 January. Representatives of 43 progressive collectives and 272 individuals are attending the congress. Present at the opening session were leading comrades of the region, the Urumqi PLA units, Xinjiang production and construction corps and Urumqi Municipality including Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, Codanoff, Hou Liang, Yang Huansheng, (Zhao Yuzheng), Ba Dai, Musayefu, Liu Zimo, (Ma Sen), (Shi Ji) and (Wubuli Haiyi).

Hou Liang, director of the regional public security department and secretary of the CPC committee of the Xinjiang Regional Corps of the Chinese People's Armed Police Corps presided. (Xue Guang), commander of the Xinjiang corps, delivered the opening speech. He said [begin recording]: "The tasks of this congress are to commend the progressives with great fanfare, establish typical examples, sum up and exchange experiences, formulate the future combat tasks, and mobilize the commanders and fighters to go all-out, maintain lofty fighting spirit, carry forward the fine traditions of the public security organs and the people's police, score great achievements in work, create a new situation in all fields of building socialist spiritual civilization, and strive to build the people's armed police units into a force with specialized functions loyal to the party, the people and the motherland, and better shoulder the glorious tasks assigned us by the party and [words indistinct]

Secretary Tomur Dawamat delivered a speech of greetings to the congress. He hoped that the participants would do still better in the drive to build socialist spiritual civilization.

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PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE--The 16th meeting of the 3d Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Lhasa on 18 December. Vice Chairmen Redi and Hu Zonglin presided. Vice Chairman Shengqin Luosangjianzan conveyed the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. Other vice chairmen present included Chen Jingbo, Wang Yunxiang, Ciren Lamu and Duojiecaidan. The meeting will listen to and discuss a report by Hu Zonglin on questions regarding the delegates to attend the fourth regional people's congress. [HK200828 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Dec 82]

YUNNAN CPPCC SESSION SCHEDULED--The 4th Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee held its 23d Executive Meeting from 17 to 20 December. The meeting decided to convene the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC in Kunming on 25 December. The meeting listened to a report by CPPCC Vice Chairman Yang Ming conveying the spirit of the recent national CPPCC session. It also discussed the draft of the provincial CPPCC standing committee work report to be delivered at the forthcoming provincial session and dealt with other matters concerning this session. CPPCC Vice Chairman Zhu Jiabi presided at the meeting. [HK210237 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2305 GMT 20 Dec 82]

HUNAN PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION ENDS--The sixth session of the fourth Hunan Provincial CPPCC concluded in Changsha on 4 January. Provincial CPPCC Chairman Zhou Li made a speech at the closing ceremony. He called on the CPPCC members to work hard through the new year and strive to create a new situation in all work. The session passed a resolution calling on CPPCC organizations and members throughout the province to unite as one, implement the spirit of the new constitution and the CPPCC charter in all work, and strive to speed the building of material and spiritual civilization in Hunan. Vice Chairman Shang Zijin delivered the closing speech. "Vice Chairman (Yang Difu) conveyed an important speech of a responsible central comrade." [HK060238 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 83]

XINJIANG CPPCC SESSION ENDS--The fifth session of the fourth Xinjiang Regional CPPCC concluded in Urumqi on the morning of 30 December. During the session the participants studied and discussed the new constitution and the new CPPCC charter, Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the sixth 5-year plan, the government work report of regional Chairman Ismail Amat, the report on the work of the regional CPPCC Standing Committee, and a speech by regional CPC Committee Secretary Tomur Dawamat on the current situation and tasks. The session called on the CPPCC organizations and members and patriotic figures of all circles in the region to unite as one and strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the region. The closing ceremony was attended by responsible comrades of the party and government in Xinjiang and the Urumqi PLA units, including Weng Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, and Li Jiayu. [HK010137 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Dec 82]

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS--The fifth session of the fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress concluded in Guiyang on 31 December. People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Xu Jiansheng presided at the closing ceremony. Also present were session Executive Chairmen Wu Su, Dai Xiaodong, Zhang Liang, Luo Dengyi, Luo Ying, Ye Gulin, Long Xianzhao, (Zeng Xianhui), Bai Lin, Geng Wanqing, and Hou Guoxiang. The members attending the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC also attended as observers. The session adopted resolutions on the government, budget, people's congress standing committee, higher people's court and provincial procuratorate work reports, and a decision on the number and election of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress. The session called on the people of all nationalities to work hard to fulfill all the tasks for 1983. The provincial CPPCC session also concluded on 31 December. [HK010246 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 82]

UNQUALIFIED CADRES DISMISSAL URGED--SHAANXI RIBAO carried a commentator's article in connection with this news item. The article says: There are indeed some leading cadres who take a passive attitude toward their work. They feel at ease and justified when enterprises and other institutions incur losses. They refuse to work and even hamper work or make things worse. We should not be overlenient to these people but should relieve them of their posts or dismiss them. With respect to those leaders of the enterprises and other institutions, who for a long time have incurred heavy losses not due to policy, it is necessary to investigate them and see what they are doing all day. Generally speaking, most of them are mediocre people. More importantly, they have a lot of selfish ideas. They think about their own small family, house and car all day long or think of making arrangements for their children to move into cities. Some of them are even questionable in money matters. They take a delight in talking about keeping their posts and rush at high positions. Naturally it is impossible for these people to do good for the people. Adopting a decisive measure by relieving these people of their posts and prohibiting them from again holding leading work constitutes a reform which looks like a revolution. [Text] [HK130835 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Jan 83]

GUANGXI REGIONAL CPPCC SESSION ENDS--The fifth session of the fourth Guangxi Regional CPPCC concluded in Nanning on 5 January. CPPCC Vice Chairman Liao Lianyuan delivered the closing speech. Present at the closing session were regional CPPCC Chairman Qiao Xiaoguang and Vice Chairmen Huang Qihan, Ye Pei, Li Fanan, Yan Guangcai, Li Tongwen, Zhang Hua, Huang Dufeng, Gao Tianmei, Sun Zhongyi, Lu Yunnan, Lan Changfa, Qin Si, Yang Taiyang, Yang Zongde and Mo Shujie. The session adopted a resolution which reviewed the proceedings of the session and expressed agreement with the reports submitted to it and to the regional people's congress session. The resolution also noted that the first session of the fifth regional CPPCC would be convened during the first half of this year, for which full preparations should be made. [HK060227 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Jan 83]

SHAANXI IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION MEETING--The Shaanxi provincial conference on education for party members and rural ideological and political work concluded in Xian on 7 January. The meeting pointed out: The chief content of education for party members is education in the new party constitution. We must focus on educating and enhancing the great majority. We must attach importance to education for leading party cadres. The current general demand in rural ideological and political work is: guided by communist ideology, focusing on education for party members and cadres, and concentrating on studying, publicizing and implementing the 12th party congress spirit, to conduct extensive and deep-going propaganda and education in the new party and state constitutions, and conduct ideological and political work centering on problems arising in the guiding principles for agricultural production, the agricultural production responsibility systems, party work style and the social mood. We must strive for a further turn for the better in party work style, social mood and social order, and promote more rapid development of the building of material and socialist spiritual civilization. The conference stressed: Education for party members and rural ideological and political work must be imbued with communist ideology. Through education, there should be more people with ideals, morality, culture and discipline. [Excerpts] [HK080552 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 8 Jan 83]

YUNNAN PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION ENDS--The fifth session of the fourth Yunnan Provincial CPPCC concluded in Kunming on 8 January. The closing ceremony was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee and government An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Gao Zhiguo, and Hou Qunying, and responsible comrades of the Kunming PLA units Zhang Zhixiu and Hu Ronggui. Provincial CPPCC Vice Chairman Zhu Jiabi presided. During the session the participants seriously studied the new constitution, Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the sixth

5-year plan and the new CPPCC charter. They also listened to various work reports and attended the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress as observers. They pledged to strengthen unity and cooperation with democratic parties and non-party figures and patriotic persons of all sectors and work to create a new situation in socialist modernization, the patriotic united front, and CPPCC work. [HK090234 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 83]

FUJIAN CONGRESS' DECISION--The 18th meeting of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee adopted this afternoon the following decision by the Standing Committee on appointing Vice Governor Hu Ping as acting governor of Fujian Province: In view of Governor Ma Xingyuan's request to resign from his post as governor and based on the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee's recommendation, the 18th meeting of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee decides to appoint Vice Governor Hu Ping as acting governor of Fujian Province. [Text] [OW121315 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 11 Jan 83]

MODEL PARTY MEMBER AWARDED--According to a GONGREN RIBAO report, on 9 January, Comrade Feng Jixin, first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, and Comrade (Ping Anmin), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee, went to the Beijing No. 301 hospital to see Comrade (Zhang Tongxin). Comrade Feng Jixin announced on the spot the decision of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee on awarding Comrade (Zhang Tongxin) with the title of model party member and calling on all party members and the broad section of intellectuals throughout the province to learn from him. Comrade Feng Jixin encouraged (Zhang Tongxin) to carry on a tenacious struggle against illness in the same way as he handles his work, keep his mind on recuperation, strive to get well soon and make new contributions to the four modernizations. Comrade (Zhang Tongxin) was deeply grateful for the concern and encouragement of the provincial CPC committee. He was determined to keep his mind on recuperation and try to return to his work post at an early date. [Text] [HK140915 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 13 Jan 83]

CSO: 4005/329

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CYL DISTRIBUTES HANSHOU REPORT ON FAMILY PLANNING

OW040538 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0205 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League recently distributed among CYL organizations at all levels throughout the country the report of Hunan's Hanshou County CYL Committee on conducting education in marriage and family morality among young people in the county. At the same time, the CYL Central Committee called on CYL organizations at all levels to conduct extensive education among CYL members and young people on encouraging frugality, opposing extravagant wedding ceremonies, advocating equality for both sexes and respect for the aged, opposing discrimination against and maltreatment of women and old people, advocating belief in science, opposing feudalism and superstition, encouraging healthy culture and recreation and opposing gambling, and to give special attention to publicizing education on making independent decisions on marriage, new wedding customs and family planning.

Since the beginning of last March, the Hanshou County CYL Committee in Hunan has publicized education on socialist marriage and family morality among young people in conjunction with education of "the five stresses and four beauties" and "love for three things." Through the educational activities, the masses of young people of the county have begun to regard communist ideology and morality and the concept of the socialist legal system as a norm for handling love, marriage, family and childbearing problems. At present, arranged marriages and contract marriages have almost disappeared in this county, and more than 90 percent of the young people have adhered to the principle of late marriage, late childbirth and frugality in holding wedding ceremonies.

The Hanshou County CYL Committee has also conducted education to publicize the marriage law and the policy on family planning by means of broadcasts and literary and art programs. These publicity activities on marriage and family morality are continuing to develop in depth.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'NINGXIA RIBAO' ADVOCATES FAMILY PLANNING

HK150750 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Family Planning is the Common Task of People of All Nationalities"]

[Text] The first nationwide grand family planning propaganda month has already begun. This propaganda drive will surely have far-reaching influence and push our family planning work to a new stage.

The 12th CPC Congress reiterated that "the enforcement of family planning is a basic national policy of our country." This is an important strategic decision laid down based on the experience which we have obtained in dealing with the population problem for a long period of time, and in light of the present population situation in our country. Population control has a bearing on the economic and social development of our country as well as the basic and long-term interests of the state and the nation. And the thorough propaganda and enforcement of this national policy has a bearing on the building of our country's socialist material and spiritual civilization and is of practical importance and far-reaching historical significance.

Our region has made great progress in the national economy and all undertakings since the founding of the PRC. However, we are still lagging behind those advanced regions economically and culturally. Our region had a population of 1.198 million people in 1949. Today, our population totals 3.896 million people according to the 1982 population census, an increase of 225 percent over the initial post-liberation period. This growth rate is 1.4 times higher than that of the whole country in the same period. Blindly increasing the population, as an act seriously divorced from the development of the national economy and society, is an important factor affecting the process of the four modernizations and the prosperity and progress of the nationalities in our region. Our region's national income in 1980 was 1040 percent more than that in 1950; whereas our national per-capita income only increased by 280 percent. Total consumption in our region in 1980 was 900 percent higher than in 1950. The margin of increase was fairly large. However, total per-capita consumption amounts only increased by 230 percent. The conflict between population and farmland has become more and more serious. Although the cultivated area in our region has expanded over the past 30 years, the per-capita cultivated area

has dropped from 8 mu during the period shortly after liberation to the present 3 mu. The per-capita cultivated area of paddy fields and irrigated land is less than 1 mu. Although the margin of increase of total grain output is also fairly big, average grain amounts for each person has dropped considerably. If we do not resolve to adopt effective measures to curb population growth, this will not only hamper the growth of income, but will also severely affect the supply of grain, housing, cultural education, labor, employment and so forth.

Under the leadership of the CPC committees and governments at all levels, planned parenthood work in our region has achieved fairly good results through the efforts exerted by people of various nationalities. The birth rate throughout the region in 1981 dropped by 0.151 percent when compared with 1972. Advanced collectives and individuals who have done well in planned parenthood work have come to the fore in the urban and rural areas. However, at present, the natural population growth rate in our region is still the highest throughout the country. Rapid population growth has adversely affected the development of production and the enhancement of people's standard of living. Therefore, we should truly implement various specific measures for planned parenthood work to effectively curb population growth.

In the present nation-wide activities of planned parenthood propaganda month, we should mobilize all forces that can be mobilized, and make use of various kinds of propaganda media to vigorously propagate guiding principles and policies of planned parenthood work with our main emphasis in the rural areas. Main leading comrades of the party, government and army at all levels should personally explain and spread propaganda among the masses to make known the contrasts between per-capita cultivated land, per-capita grain and per-capita income in the periods shortly after the founding of new China and the present situation to make the national policy of planned parenthood known to every household and strike root in the hearts of the people. We should publicize Marxist theories on population and carry out vivid and convincing education in light of the ideological reality of the masses, peasants in particular. We should foster communist ideals and moral concepts, change prevailing habits and customs and break with the old ideology and traditions. We should overcome the idea of regarding men as superior to women, protect baby girls and ensure that women who give birth to baby girls are not discriminated against and ill-treated. Through in-depth and careful ideological work, we should help peasants gradually overcome their traditional idea that "fortune favors those who have more children." We should popularize knowledge on physiology, hygiene, birth control and eugenics. While carrying out the planned parenthood month activities, we should pay attention to practical results so that the masses discard the habit of early marriage, and giving birth to babies too early and too frequently and consciously stick to the practice of late marriage, giving birth to babies at a mature age, having less children and producing healthy offspring. We should ensure that couples at an age suitable for giving birth to babies adopt planned parenthood measures, truly grasp two

kinds of production and implement two kinds of responsibility systems so that planned parenthood work will become a regular practice and systematized. In so doing, smooth accomplishment of the population program contained in the sixth 5-year plan will be guaranteed.

The CPC committees and people's governments at all levels should regard planned parenthood as a strategic task for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and place it on the important agenda and firmly and effectively grasp the work. All communist party members and CYL members should become models in unswervingly implementing the national policy of planned parenthood. We believe that as long as people of various nationalities unite as one and exert their great efforts, they will certainly be able to accomplish the strategic task of curbing population growth.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'NINGXIA RIBAO' URGES CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH

HK131510 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 82 p 1

[Report: "Region Holds Broadcast Mobilization Rally for Family Planning Propaganda Month"]

[Text] The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region held a broadcast mobilization rally for family planning propaganda month in Yinchuan on 28 December. The meeting called on the region's people of all nationalities to immediately go into action and take an active part in the family planning propaganda month drive so as to strive for a firm and true control over population growth and an all-out victory in the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations in our region.

Participating in the meeting were Xue Hongfu, Shen Xiaozeng, Chen Jingbo, Shi Yulin, Ma Tengai, Li Shumin, Cheng Hao, Chen Ruyi, Feng Mao, Dong Weiwei and other leading comrades of the regional and municipal party, government and military organizations. Comrade Li Shumin presided over the meeting and Comrade Shen Xiaozeng made a report.

In his report, Comrade Shen Xiaozeng pointed out: A family planning propaganda month drive is already launched throughout the country, especially in the rural areas. This is of great significance in implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress and of the 5th session of the 5th NPC and in bringing about a new situation in planned parenthood. Organizations at all levels and people of all nationalities in our region should respond enthusiastically to the call of the party Central Committee and the State Council and energetically go into action so as to make new contributions to the further control of population growth in our country.

Comrade Shen Xiaozeng also pointed out: Family planning involves every household. It is the most wide-ranging mass work, so great attention must be paid to methods and results. Birth control measures must be taken together with political and ideological work, which must strike a chord in people's hearts. The practice of doing things in an oversimplified and crude way and of resorting to coercion and commandism must be avoided. He specially stressed that the remnant feudal ideas of regarding men as superior to women and the more children, the happier the lot, must be further cleared away. We must resolutely defend the social status of women and protect

female infants and the mothers who give birth to females. Crimes of cruelly injuring women, wantonly killing female infants and ill-treating mothers who give birth to females must be strictly dealt with according to law. He also pointed out: At present, family planning still mainly depends upon administrative and economic measures in some localities; instead, it must mainly depend on people's self-consciousness. Meanwhile, we must mainly depend on regular work in popularizing family planning instead of shock work, and on preventive measures instead of remedial measures. Principal responsible persons of party, government and military organizations at all levels must themselves take part in propagating, planning, supervising and checking the planned parenthood work. They must firmly carry out policies and the relevant regulations set forth by the party and government concerning family planning.

In his speech to the meeting, Comrade Ma Tengai indicated: In Ningxia, particularly in the rural areas, people are still hanging on to the old habit of marrying early, bearing children early and having more children. Such a habit will not only prolong the women's child-bearing period, but will also narrow the gap of generations between mother and daughter, thus speeding up the cycle of human increment and causing a quick growth of population. People in some localities in our region are used to the inter-marrying of close relatives. This leads to various kinds of hereditary diseases and also seriously affects the quality of the people of minority nationalities. The prosperity of a nation must be based on a given number of its people and also on a good quality. Neither of them can be ignored. According to the specific conditions in the minority nationalities' areas, a rigorous and scientific enforcement of family planning must be carried out in these areas through painstaking and meticulous publicity and education. Policies, plans, measures and regulations with regard to this work must be practical. Generally speaking, promoting birth control in the minority nationalities' areas is more difficult than in the Han nationality areas. Nevertheless, we must resolutely enforce family planning in the minority nationalities' areas. Unbridled population growth must be stopped in our region.

In his speech to the meeting, Comrade Feng Mao said that Yinchuan Municipality, as the capital city of the autonomous region, must respond to the call of the party Central Committee. In accordance with the spirit of the circular issued by nine departments, including the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee, and the region's plan, the municipality will resolutely accomplish the purpose of the family planning propaganda month by strengthening leadership and mobilizing the masses. He called on party and CYL members to take the lead in publicizing family planning, practicing birth control and wiping out feudal ideas so as to carry family planning in Yinchuan to a new stage.

Responsible comrades of the regional public health bureau and representatives of workers, peasants, youths and women also took the floor at the meeting. They unanimously said: Under the leadership of the party committees and

people's governments, they will do their utmost to publicize the knowledge of family planning and organize surgical teams of the best medical workers for birth control to go down to grassroots units in order to give guidance and perform surgical operations for birth control. The broad masses of workers, peasants, CYL members, youths and women must be widely aroused to take an active part in the activities of the family planning propaganda month. The work of family planning must be carried out as a major task in mass work. Assistance must be given to the work of professional workers for family planning at the grassroots units so as to make the work of family planning a regular practice and a system. Advanced units and individuals in family planning must be given enormous publicity and commendation.

The broadcast mobilization rally was relayed to party and government organizations, factories, mines, schools and the PLA units in all localities, municipalities and counties in the region.

CSO: 4005/329

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YOUTH PAPER URGES FAMILY PLANNING PROPAGANDA

HK310823 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 23 Dec 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Young People Must Take the Lead in Implementing the State Policy of Family Planning"]

[Text] The central authorities have called for the unfolding of a month of nationwide family planning propaganda activities, concentrating on the rural areas. This is an important job. The issue of making everybody throughout the country understand the deep, long-term significance of controlling excessive increase in population and consciously and voluntarily practice family planning is an extremely important one, and has a bearing on the development of our country's economy and society.

Looking back over the period of history since the founding of new China, we find that for a considerable length of time our understanding of the population issue was one-sided, such that our population increased too fast. In the last 32 years it has increased by 459,400,000, comparable to the population of 2 United States' or 4 Japans. During this period, though our national economy has developed greatly and the volume and total value of our industrial and agricultural output are very great, our average per capita income is still increasing quite slowly; due to the excessive speed of population growth, the contradiction of too many people and not enough land has become an extremely sharp one in the countryside; and urban residents are also meeting with many difficulties in spheres such as housing, traffic, education, employment, and hygiene. Summing up the lessons learned from the experience of the 30 and more years since the founding of the state on the population question, the 12th congress set out family planning as a basic state policy. Population control is closely concerned with the realization of the quadrupling, and must be carried out along with it. By the end of this century, we must strive to keep our population below the 1.2 billion mark. During the next 18 years, 11 million or even more young couples will reach the age of marriage and procreation, causing a peak in the number of births. If we fail effectively to control our population increase, then the excessive speed of population growth will cancel out the results of industrial and agricultural output growth, the speed of economic growth will drop off and it will be difficult to make the people's material and cultural life richer. Moreover, young people will encounter more difficulties in the areas of schooling, employment,

housing after marriage, and so on. Thus we can see that the implementation of family planning concerns not only the building up of our country's material and socialist spiritual civilizations, but also the long-term interests of our state and people. Each one of our young people must respond enthusiastically to the call of the 12th congress, be deeply aware of the righteousness of the cause, take into account the overall situation, and take the lead in implementing this basic state policy of family planning.

Encouraging unmarried youths to marry late, and those already married to produce only one child according to the planning target, and to take strict precautions against a second pregnancy, and resolutely putting an end to multiple births, are the basic demands for carrying out family planning. To meet these basic demands young people must first put the interests of the state and its people before those of the individual, and right from reaching marriageable age must gradually establish correct views on marriage and birth. "The more children the better," "males are better than females," and other feudal attitudes and customs, still haunt our country's vast territory like a spectre. We new youths, born and raised under a socialist system, must clear-headedly resist this feudal spectre, stand at the forefront of the struggle to change prevailing habits and customs and act as the pioneers of a correct handling of the issues of marriage and procreation.

Some people say that since the "marriage law" stipulates marriage age, then we should marry as soon as we reach this age; why should we marry later? This sort of attitude is one-sided. The marriage age stipulated by the "marriage law" is a minimum one, and does not signify that you should marry as soon as you reach it. Encouraging young people to marry late is necessary for state interests and the future of the people. Young people are at a stage of physical and mental growth and marrying late is in both the state's and their own interests. Those young people just reaching marriageable age must have a clear understanding of this. At present, there is an attitude in some rural areas that "if you want to get rich, have a child early." This is incorrect. For all the long years from when a child is born until it becomes a producer, it is a consumer; how can it possibly help its parents to become rich? As far as state interests are concerned, producing children early or having more of them is even more damaging; it intensifies the contradiction of many people and little land, and ultimately influences the speed with which the countryside becomes prosperous. Others say that now "we are responsible for planting our own fields, we eat the food that we produce, so we should be allowed to have as many children as we like." This way of taking childbearing as a purely individual affair is even less reasonable. In our socialist China a child's schooling, medical care, the provision of its daily necessities, and, after it has grown up, its employment and so on, none of these things can be taken care of by relying solely on one's own strength. Having one more child means placing an extra burden on the shoulders of the state, society and the collective. Moreover if the state's burden is excessive, each and every member of society will suffer losses and everyone's individual affairs will be more difficult to manage. Here, it is especially necessary to stress the need to overcome the old thinking that "males are better than females," and to break down

the outworn attitude to childbearing that "only a son can carry on the family line." Our national constitution clearly states that there must be equality of the sexes in everything, and that every youth must understand the truth that "times have changed, and males and females are just the same." If your wife gives birth to a girl, you must bring her up just as carefully to become a new socialist person. All contempt of women who give birth to girls and all female infanticide constitutes a violation of our common morality, and indeed of criminal law, and cannot be tolerated.

The implementation of family planning is manifestation of social progress and culture, and an important part of building socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core. Using the family planning propaganda month as a starting point, CYL organizations at all levels must use all sorts of propaganda forms, and combining them with propaganda on the strategic policies of the 12th congress concerning family planning, carry out education in the state's basic family planning policy among married and marriageable youths in a widespread and deep way. We must make this a part of our work from now on, help youths of marriageable age to foster a correct attitude to marriage and birth, and persuade young married people to give birth late, have less children and have good, healthy children. In particular, we must care for and protect those young women who have a single female baby, and struggle resolutely against the criminal acts of abandoning or killing baby girls. We must do a solid job of this and in particular, do good ideological work with specific targets, and encourage and support our country's young people to be the first to create a new social style, and take the lead in propagating and implementing the basic state policy of family planning, so that it becomes a happy reality.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

JIANGSU'S GU XIULIAN TALKS ON FAMILY PLANNING

OW061423 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Talk by Gu Xiulian, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and member of the CPC Central Committee, at 1 January Jiangsu provincial radio-TV broadcast meeting on family planning propaganda month: "People of the Whole Province, Get Mobilized and Publicize and Implement the Work of Family Planning"--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades: Today is New Year's Day of 1983, the year for the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, under the inspiration of the 12th party congress' guidelines, to score greater success and to win greater honor for our country. On behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government, I extend festive greetings to comrades on all fronts and peasant comrades throughout the province.

Today's radio-TV broadcast meeting is held in keeping with the decisions and requirements of the party Central Committee and the State Council and is designed to mobilize the people throughout the province to respond to the party Central Committee's call and immediately engage in this very important work and make new contributions to curbing the province's population growth.

The population of Jiangsu Province is now 60.52 million. The population density is 605 persons per square kilometer, topping all provinces in China. The population density of some places in Jiangsu exceeds 1,000 persons, and the density in some of the cities is as high as 4,000 persons. Therefore, controlling the population growth in Jiangsu Province has become a more pressing and arduous task.

We have witnessed the serious consequences brought about by overpopulation. For instance, during the early period of liberation each person in our province had more than 2 mu of farmland; the figure now is 1.1 mu. In another example, our province's industrial and agricultural output value in 1981 topped 28 other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. But because of its large population, Jiangsu's per capita output value ranked only fifth. Jiangsu's total output value was 9 billion yuan more than Liaoning, but because its population was upward of 24 million more

than Liaoning, its per capita output value was 460 yuan less than Liaoning. So we know that a nation's or a region's economic growth rate is measured not only by its total industrial and agricultural output value and national income but, more importantly, by its per capita industrial and agricultural output value and its national income. In a word, the growth rate of industrial and agricultural production should go up while the rate of population increase should come down. These two tasks should be carried out simultaneously so the people will benefit materially and culturally.

In order to achieve marked results in the propaganda month activities I would like to present the following opinions:

1. Party committees and people's governments at all levels should strengthen the leadership over family planning propaganda month activities.
2. All fronts and departments should make concerted efforts to ensure success in these activities.
3. Communist party members, CYL members and cadres at all levels should take the lead in the work of family planning.
4. The family planning propaganda month activities should be focused on rural areas.

In conclusion, the provincial CPC committee requires all localities to ensure the success of the propaganda month activities from beginning to end and actually produce fruitful results. In mid-January, an inspection should be conducted in all places. Problems discovered should be solved immediately. Activists that emerge from the propaganda month activities should be promptly commended. The provincial CPC committee is convinced that, through these extensive and thorough family planning propaganda month activities, the people of our province will certainly proceed from the overall interest of the state and nation, take into consideration the interests of future generations and make fresh and greater contributions to the control of our province's population growth and to the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist construction.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FUJIAN OUTLINES REGULATIONS ON FAMILY PLANNING

OW071931 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] In an interview with reporters on the morning of 5 January a responsible person of the Fujian Provincial family planning office said:

The requirement on family planning in the rural areas is basically the same as that in the cities. This means that regardless of whether they are state cadres or workers and staff, urban residents or rural commune members, they must observe the policy on family planning which advocates one child for each couple, strictly controlling second births and resolutely preventing third births. Second births are approved only under the following three circumstances: One, first births are handicapped by nonhereditary diseases and cannot grow up to become a normal able-bodied person. Two, one spouse of a remarried couple does not have a child of his or her own. Three, a woman is pregnant after the adoption of a child because the couple did not have any children in the first 5 years of married life. Unlike a state cadre, worker, staff member or urban resident, a rural commune member can also be given the special circumstance status if he takes up residence at the household of his bride who is the only daughter of the family. Aside from the above-mentioned special circumstances, all localities must not relax the regulations without authorization or arbitrarily give permission to second births, much less to third births.

The responsible person of the provincial family planning office also pointed out: Health care fees for the only child of rural commune members can be appropriated from the public funds of local production teams and brigades or from the expenditures of the enterprises run by communes or brigades. Some funds can also be appropriated from [words indistinct]. A family with only one child can also be given (?reduced production quotas). Penalties derived from births not under family planning should be used only for family planning activity expenditures and should not be used for other purposes.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

JIANGXI PROVINCIAL MEETING ON FAMILY PLANNING WORK

OW311345 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government on 27 December held a mobilization meeting on promoting "family planning propaganda month" activities in Jiangxi Province. The central meeting site was located at the 1 August auditorium in Nanchang and a branch meeting site was located at the auditorium of the Nanchang garrison command.

More than 3,000 cadres, staff members and workers of various provincial level units attended the meeting. The meeting opened at 1430 today. Party, government and army leading comrades of the province including (Zhao Zengyi), Di Sheng, Wu Ping, Xin Junjie, Wang Zhaorong, Zhao Zhijian, Wang Shixian, Xu Qin, Zhang Yuqing, Zhang Guozhen, Zheng Xiaoxian and Lai Shaoyao attended the meeting.

Di Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Di Sheng asked Comrade (Zhao Zengyi), secretary of the provincial party committee and acting governor, to make a mobilization report.

(Zhao Zengyi) said: Comrades, the purpose of holding today's meeting by the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government is to mobilize the people of the whole province to warmly respond to the call issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council on asking all people to take part in the "family planning propaganda month" activities from January of next year until the Spring Festival.

In his report, (Zhao Zengyi) summed up the situation of family planning work in Jiangxi Province. He emphatically pointed out: At present, our task in carrying out family planning work is very arduous. According to the general goal of controlling the national population to within 1.2 billion, the total population of Jiangxi Province must be controlled within 38.9 million by the year 2000. In other words, during the forthcoming 18 years, the annual net population increase must not exceed 300,000. The decision made by the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on unfolding "family planning propaganda month" activities throughout the country from the New Year of 1983 to the Spring Festival with a special emphasis on the rural areas is indeed very necessary.

(Zhao Zengyi) said: Party committees and governments at various levels should attach great importance to the major task of family planning and birth control and place the task on the important daily agenda of their work in order to promote the strategic plan of creating a new situation in building socialist modernization.

(Zhao Zengyi) said: The public opinion of society and the judicial departments should wage resolute struggles against immoral practices and activities which violate law and discipline, including the drowning of female babies and maltreating women who give birth to female babies. Those who commit crimes of sabotaging family planning work should be punished in accordance with the law.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YUNNAN PLA LAUNCHES FAMILY PLANNING MONTH DRIVE

HK301403 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] The leading organs of the Kunming PLA units held a mobilization meeting on a family planning month drive on 28 December, calling on commanders, fighters, workers and their dependents to actively take part in the drive and be models in practicing family planning.

Leading cadres of the Kunming PLA units Zhang Zhixiu, Xie Zhenhua and Huang Demao and responsible comrades, cadres, fighters, workers and dependents of the large units stationed in Kunming totalling over 1,000 people attended the meeting.

(Chen Jiagui), deputy commander and leader of the family planning leadership group presided over the meeting.

Deputy Political Commissar Liu Yantian read out the circular entitled "Unfold a Family Planning Month Drive" which was jointly issued by the Ministry of Propaganda Work of the CPC Central Committee, General Political Department of the PLA, State Family Planning Committee and six other units.

Deputy Political Commissar Shi Jingban delivered a mobilization report to the meeting. After expounding the important significance of practicing family planning, he demanded all the personnel under PLA Kunming units to actively respond to the call issued by the CPC Central Committee, State Council and Central Military Commission and utilize a variety means of propaganda to participate in the family planning drive. It is necessary to take the advanced units and individuals who practice family planning as examples and strive to be models in the planned parenthood work. Each department of the PLA Kunming units must send family planning propaganda teams to go deep into rural areas to publicize. Those comrades whose families are in the countryside must try to write letters to educate and encourage their dependents and relatives to do family planning work well. Where conditions permit, the departments must also release medical workers and send them to rural areas and the places where the troops are stationed. While doing publicizing work, they must also help the rural areas in training family planning technical forces and assist the localities in sterilization operations. Finally, Shi Jingban demanded the principal

leaders at various levels to earnestly strengthen leadership and effectively carry out the family planning month drive in a down-to-earth manner.

Zhang Zhimin, activist of the general hospital of the Kunming PLA units in practicing family planning spoke at the meeting. She expressed that she will use her practical deeds to respond to the call of the party and state, actively plunge into the family planning month drive and make contributions for controlling the population increase and promoting the building of the four modernizations.

Prior to this, the political department of the Kunming PLA units and family planning leadership group of the units jointly issued a circular calling on the commanders, fighters, workers and dependents to actively participate in the family planning month drive.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YANG RUDAI AT FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE

HK170414 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Summary] Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government held a telephone conference yesterday evening on family planning propaganda month activity. Present were responsible cadres of party, government and army organs of various cities, prefectures and counties as well as responsible cadres of relevant provincial departments. Provincial CPC committee Secretary Yang Rudai and provincial Vice Governor He Haoju spoke.

In accordance with the directives of the central authorities and in light of concrete provincial conditions, Yang Rudai set the following demands on the work in the next stage: "1. Continue to carry out painstaking and meticulous ideological and educational work in various ways so that the basic national policy planned parenthood can be known to all. In carrying out planned parenthood, concrete measures should be taken. 2. Commend the advanced and help the less advanced so that the number of advanced can be increased. At present, attention should be paid to those areas which have fallen behind and the mountainous areas, especially to those large counties, prefectures and communes which have a large population and have an important bearing on the overall situation. 3. The propaganda and education should be combined with concrete birth control measures. This is the key to whether the work can be carried out in depth." Leaders at various levels must pay attention to it especially around the spring festival. "4. Develop the propaganda, technological and activities' ranks in planned parenthood and strengthen management. This is an important guarantee for doing a good job in this respect." Responsibility system of planned parenthood and village rules must be established. "5. At the end of the family planning propaganda month, it is necessary to make an examination of the work in accordance with the demands of the provincial authorities, sum up experiences and cite the advanced through making public appraisals."

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CULTURE MINISTER ON PROSPECTS IN LITERATURE, ART

HK040857 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jan 83 p 4

["Word of the New Spring" column: "Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi Tells Our Reporters: Only by Reforming Can We Create a New Situation in Literature and Art"]

[Text] On New Year's eve, we called on Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi and asked him about prospects for literature and art in the coming year.

Zhu Muzhi said: The 12th party congress has called for the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Recently, the leading comrades of the Central Committee also called for a new atmosphere, new achievements and new contributions in the new year to add new splendor to the grand cause. This is also the objective of struggle of work in the fields of literature and art.

He told the reporters that in 1983, on the basis of conscientiously grasping well the study of the documents of the 12th party congress, we must continue to pay close attention to literary and artistic creation, develop mass cultural work, implement the policy toward intellectuals, strengthen the building of the rank and file and improve the management and administration of cultural undertakings. In particular, we must make a success of this formidable task of reforming the organization and system.

He said: The reform of the system is also a revolution for work in the fields of literature and art. Agriculture has set the pace in the reform followed closely by industry, commerce and transportation. By comparison, the reform of the literary and art system has been backward, depressing and slow. As pointed out by Comrade Hu Yaobang, we must further emancipate our minds and more boldly carry out reform. We must not be afraid to break away from former models and restrictions.

He said that about 1 million people are now employed in literary and artistic undertakings throughout the country, mostly in cinema, performing arts and publication. All these departments are urgently in need of reform. He emphasized the question of performing troupes. The 3,400 performing troupes throughout the country from the central to the county level have over 230,000 people. Common problems are overstaffed organizations, more

hands than needed and many people unable to engage in literary and artistic work. The practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot" and "iron rice bowl" has greater fettered initiative and creativity. Outlay is high and income is meager. Bitterness and sweetness are in unequal share and numerous contradictions abound. The burden has become heavier and heavier and the path has become more and more narrow.

Zhu Muzhi said: Can socialist literature and art be run in this way? He held that the organization and system of literature and art have developed to the extent where a major reform must be carried out, otherwise, the creation of a new situation will be out of the question. He discussed the questions we must pay attention to in the reform and said:

First, the reform must take into consideration the characteristics of literature and art. Work in the fields of literature and art is spiritual production and it is far more complicated than material production. At the same time, work in the fields of literature and art is based on individual labor. For instance, a painting must be based on individual effort and cannot be painted by several people wielding the same brush. Take playacting for example. Although this is a collective art form, it is still based on individual labor. When an actor is performing on the stage, other people are unable to help him with his performance or song. Therefore, literary and art workers as well as performing troupes should enjoy greater decision-making power. The forms of labor organization should be varied and more flexible along with the characteristics of artistic labor, rather than unitary or fixed.

Second, the reform must proceed from actual conditions. The present economic development of the state is limited, material conditions are relatively poor and the living standard of the people tends to be low. Generally speaking, the size of a performing troupe should not be too big, otherwise it will have difficulty in becoming active.

Third, the reform must conform to the socialist system and the policies of the party. Our literature and art are tools of ideological education and we cannot regard profit as the major objective. We must take economic accounting and expanded reproduction into consideration, but first priority should be given to ideological education. The reform must embody socialist democracy. The policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is a policy for developing artistic democracy and academic democracy. The reform of the system is also for the implementation of this policy. For instance, different schools should be allowed to form their own integrations, for this will contribute to letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and promote artistic development.

Zhu Muzhi said: Generally speaking, the basic spirit and principle of agricultural reform are also suited to cultural and artistic undertakings, and that is, we must carry out the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. The decisive factor of literary and artistic

development is whether or not we can give full play to the initiative and wisdom of the people. This should be the main objective of reform. The system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output has fully handed the decision-making power to the workers and linked the interests of the workers with productive achievements, and it will fully arouse the initiative and creativity of workers in literature and art as in the case of the peasants. It will contribute to overcoming such problems as overstaffed organizations, more hands than needed and egalitarianism mentioned above.

Zhu Muzhi fully affirmed the system of contracted responsibilities already tried by units of the Zhang Guilan troupe of Shenyang and the No. 1 troupe of the Beijing Opera Theater of Beijing. He held that these reforms showed many good points. 1) The units have become small and highly trained and the initiative of the workers has been brought into play; 2) the masses have more shows to see; 3) the state has paid out less subsidies; and 4) talented performers have more opportunities to perform and practice and to develop their skill, and young performers have received training and developed rapidly. For example, a young performer, who used to be an acrobatic fighter turning somersaults in the opera, has received a real opportunity since the adoption of the contracted responsibility system and rapidly developed into a leading performer. At present, some of the well-known performers give only a few performances a year. Most of the comrades have aspirations and want to do some useful work, but they have no real opportunity and also very little chance of development. This is a very great waste. Moreover, the living standard of literary and art workers is on the whole very low, and the wages of many middle-aged and young performers in leading roles are very poor. The problem of providing them with subsidies is very complicated and gives rise to numerous contradictions. After the institution of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, such problems are more easily solved. He said: The view which holds that these reforms are a return to the theatrical companies of the past is wrong. It is very natural for new contradictions to appear in the reform and we must pay attention to them. However, we cannot hesitate to push ahead because of them, for these problems can gradually be solved in the course of practice.

In way of reforming the system, Zhu Muzhi also proposed that some of the literary and art undertakings may also take the path of specialization and socialization. For instance, the work of stage designs can be taken out and contracted to the troupes in charge of stage settings. In this way, there is no need to have a group of people in charge of the stage settings of every performing troupe.

A difficult problem in the reform is how to make arrangements for the retrenched personnel. Zhu Muzhi said: The work of making arrangements for retrenched personnel is very complicated, but we cannot put off the reform of the organization and system because of the complexity and difficulty. We should resolutely make a success of the work of making arrangements for those who are retiring or leaving their posts. Comrades suited to other work should be assigned to appropriate posts. Some can pursue

their studies. Although some of the comrades may not be suitable for the stage, comrades with acting ability and experience can be organized to engage in theatrical coaching work. At present, many factories, rural areas and schools are anxious to develop literary and art activities, but they lack the people to coach them. Some professional and spare-time performing troupes also need coaches to help them raise their standard, and some of the comrades who have retired from the stage can shoulder this responsibility.

Zhu Muzhi in conclusion said: The work of reforming literary and art undertakings has fallen behind. We must make up for lost time in the current year. However, we can neither be rash nor simplistic, but must carry out thorough investigation and study and proceed from reality. We must conduct experiments at selected points, keep on summing up experiences and gradually popularize them. We must adhere to the four basic principles as well as the general and specific policies of the party and break through various rules and restrictions which fetter productive forces.

CSO: 4005/329

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

POLITICAL SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM HELD IN KUNMING

OW150645 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 83 p 1

[Special dispatch from Kunming]

[Text] The China Society of Political Science held a symposium in Kunming from 4 to 9 January, with the question of how to reform the country's political system as its central topic for discussion. It was attended by 120 researchers and teachers in political science from various parts of the country.

In his speech at the symposium, Zhang Youyu, president of the China Society of Political Science, said: The purpose and task of establishing and developing a Marxist political science with distinctive Chinese features are mainly to serve the general task of realizing socialist modernization set by the party. Political scientists should be able to be effective assistants to the party and the government. With the strict scientific approach of seeking truth from facts and in the spirit of serving the people, the political scientists should study practical political problems that call for urgent solution and state their scientific views and make suggestions to the party and the government. For this reason, it is necessary to give priority to applied political science in the study of political science as a whole. For example, comrades studying the science of administration may sign a contract with an administrative department or unit under which they should come up with some measures for improvement after investigating and studying the actual conditions of the department or unit for a specified period of time. If the other party is willing to accept the suggestions made, they may also work together with the department or unit to carry out reforms on it, such as the strengthening of the responsibility system and the improvement of work efficiency.

Pursuing this purpose, the symposium earnestly discussed such questions as how to develop socialist democracy, how to reform the administrative structure and the cadre system and how to strengthen political science as a branch of learning. The symposium also received nearly 100 research papers which will be compiled and published. A summary will be made of the major achievements of the symposium.

CSO: 4005/329

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU BANS GAMBLING

OW160544 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0056 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--Today the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau has issued a circular on prohibition of gambling.

The circular states: Gambling can corrupt the people's minds and induce them to perpetrate crimes, thereby adversely affecting production and jeopardizing public security. Any form of gambling is an act in violation of the law and must be strictly banned. On discovering gambling activity, any citizen has the power to stop it, report it to the public security department or seize the gamblers and hand them over to the public security department.

The circular instructs that gambling ringleaders, professional gamblers, those who arrange gambling for a certain percentage of the winnings and those who abet gambling must make a clean breast of their activities, hand out their illegal gains and inform against their accomplices within 15 days from the date of this circular so that they may be given lenient treatment. Failure to make frank confessions before the deadline will avoke punishment according to the law. The circular also instructs all individuals who engaged in gambling within the past year to register with the local police station or public security committee and inform against gambling ringleaders, professional gamblers, those who arrange gambling for a certain percentage of winnings and those who abet gambling within 15 days of the promulgation of this circular.

It is explicitly stated in the circular that all debts resulting from gambling must be cancelled after they have been verified by the public security authorities, and that money or other property won through gambling must be handed back.

CSO: 4005/329

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XINJIANG PRODUCTION CORPS CONDUCTS TRAINING

OW161055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0037 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Urumqi, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--The Xinjiang production and construction corps attaches importance to the development of intellectual resources and gives on-the-job training to its personnel in a variety of ways. Now 200,000 people, or 1/5th of the staff and workers of this corps, have received or are receiving training in various specialities such as agronomy, farm machinery, animal husbandry, finance and accounting, architecture and management. This serves as an effective way to meet the urgent needs for professional workers in various fields on the agricultural reclamation front.

With as many as 1 million staff members and workers, the Xinjiang production and construction corps is the largest agricultural reclamation force in our country. Staff and worker training bases have now been established at all levels, from the corps level to all its 13 agricultural divisions (bureaus) and 169 state-run farms. The corps has more than 60 regular schools for training its staff and workers along with a number of literacy classes and spare-time primary and middle schools for its industrial and agricultural workers. In addition, correspondence, magazines, television and radio broadcasts are used fully in training staff and workers with a total enrollment of some 4,000 students. Nearly 1,000 staff members and workers with outstanding records of study have been sent to higher educational institutions of the related fields to further their study. In the past 2 years, many farm leaders and party committee secretaries have subscribed to dozens of different agrosience publications so as to use science knowledge in directing production. A large number of workers have been promoted as technicians, among whom some 20,000 have been given various technical titles.

To promote the education of its staff and workers, the Xinjiang production and construction corps has formulated a plan to increase its educational expense. Annual spending of each division and regiment for this purpose has amounted to 12 million yuan.

CSO: 4005/329

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PREFECTURE CONFERENCE ON WORK CONCERNING MIAOS

HK171041 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture recently held a conference on work concerning the Miaos, to sum up and exchange experiences in work concerning the Miaos. The conference demanded that all places strengthen leadership and strengthen the Miao compatriots' confidence in settling down to their work so as to build new Miao villages.

Comrades attending the conference visited (Xian) Miao brigade, (Diaoluoshan) commune and (Yanyuan) Miao brigade, (Changdeng) commune in Qiongzhong County. Five units in (Nanwang) brigade, (Heping) commune in Qiongzhong County introduced experiences in settling down to work, developing the production of commodities and building new Miao villages.

The conference held: Since the third plenary session of the CPC Central Committee, under the leadership of the autonomous prefectural CPC committee and government, very good results in work concerning the Miaos have been achieved. By the end of last year, 603 Miao households throughout the autonomous prefecture had lived in tile houses and 371 households in 5 Miao villages had used electric lighting and tap water. However, a small number of Miao compatriots have not established the idea of settling down to work and still lead nomadic lives. Their income from production is small and their living standards are low.

The conference demanded that CPC committees and governments at all levels throughout the autonomous prefecture strengthen leadership over work concerning the Miaos and teach Miao compatriots to firmly establish the idea of settling down to their work. While doing well in grasping grain production, they must bring the advantages of mountainous areas into play and vigorously develop commodity production to increase income. It is necessary to continue to do well in transforming Miao houses and strive to ensure that all Miaos will live in tile houses in several years. It is essential to do well in grasping scientific and cultural education, public health work and the prevention of diseases, in order to build Miao mountainous areas into a prosperous, wealthy and beautiful paradise.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FORUM HELD ON TV MANAGEMENT, FOREIGN 'CORRUPTION'

HK070326 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] The day before yesterday, the propaganda department of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a forum to study the issues on further doing a good job of television, strengthening television management and resisting corruption by decadent foreign ideology.

Chen Yueping, provincial CPC committee Standing Committee member and propaganda department director, spoke at the forum.

The forum held: With a view to strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization and resisting corruption by capitalist decadent ideology, it is necessary to use socialist ideology to occupy the ideological and cultural position. Decadent foreign ideology and the bourgeois mode of life have exerted an imperceptible but very deep influence and poisoned some of the masses, particularly young people and juveniles. Under the influence of corruption, some young people and juveniles have embarked on the road of degeneration, sought ease and comfort, disturbed social order and even committed crimes. This is perceptible and tangible. There is also an intangible influence. Some people have been regularly and imperceptibly influenced by a bourgeois outlook on life, morality and the world. We must strengthen television management as much as we build socialist spiritual civilization and struggle against corruption.

The forum seriously discussed several regulations on how to further do a good job of television and how to strengthen television management. At the forum, responsible comrades of the propaganda departments of the Guangzhou Municipal and the Foshan Prefectural CPC Committees also introduced their experiences in strengthening television management.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GONGREN RIBAO' ON CITIZEN'S RIGHT TO STRIKE

HK190628 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Zhang Huangguang [1728 3562 0342]: "Provisions of Foreign Constitutions and Laws Concerning a Citizen's Right to Strike"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] In capitalist society, strikes are a form of struggle used by the proletariat to resist the exploitation and oppression of the bourgeoisie and its government and to fight for economic interests and political rights. The provisions of foreign constitutions and laws concerning the right to strike are the fruits of victory won by the proletariat at a result of protracted struggle.

The provisions of capitalist countries concerning the right to strike may more or less be divided into two types. The first type is clearly stipulated by the constitution. For example, the preamble of the French constitution stipulates "the right to strike is to be exercised within the limits provided by the law," and Article 40 of the Italian constitution stipulates "the right to strike is to be exercised within the limits of the law regulating this right." The constitutions of such countries as Japan and Portugal also have explicit stipulations concerning the right to strike. The second type is stipulated by separate laws and regulations, such as the U.S. Taft-Hartley Act and the Lanjielumu (5695 4814 7627 1191)-Griffins-Kennedy Act, the 1967 Malaysian Industrial Relations Act, and the 1977 Spanish Labor-Capital Relations Act.

However, the right to strike of citizens in capitalist countries is very limited. It is generally restricted in four ways: //Occupation Restriction.// For example, the 1919 British Constabulary Act explicitly stipulates that policemen are forbidden to strike. The U.S. Administration and Government Officials and Employees Act stipulates that the country's civil service personnel are forbidden to strike. Civil service personnel who take part in strikes will be instantly dismissed, divested of civil service personnel status and will not be allowed to hold public office in any of the organizations of the country for 3 years. //Strike Category Restriction.// The laws of various countries have mostly either directly or indirectly, or in fact, prohibited political strikes and sympathy strikes. For example, the Spanish Labor-Capital Relations Act has clearly stipulated that strikes due

to political reason or other motive unrelated to the vocational interests of the workers are illegal. //Procedure and Method Restriction on Strikes of an Economic Nature.// Many countries have adopted the procedure of mutual consultation, mediation and arbitration to reach a settlement by stages. During this period, the holding of a strike will not be allowed. //The Use of Collective Contract or Agreement to Impose Restriction.// The Participation Act passed by Sweden in 1976 stipulates that if the collective contract signed includes the obligation of not holding a strike, then the workers do not have the right to strike. These countries are very strict on the strikers who "break the law." Government Decree 201 of Japan stipulates that all civil service personnel are not allowed to use joint strike or other controversial methods harmful to the operation of local public organizations and enterprises, and violators will be sentenced to not more than 1 year's imprisonment and fined no more than 5,000 yen.

According to statistics, countries in which public ownership of means of production plays the dominant role have without exception no provisions for "freedom to strike" in their existing constitutions and laws. Even in the countries with private ownership of means of production, only a dozen or so of the 100 and more constitutions have provisions for "freedom to strike." Moreover, these provisions are only ornaments used by the bourgeoisie to advertise their so-called "democracy" and "freedom."

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGXI TO CHECK GAMBLING, SUPERSTITION

HK110822 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Recently, the Guangxi regional people's government issued a circular to appeal to the cadres and masses not to gamble, not to engage in feudal and superstitious activities and to actively go into action to combat this unhealthy trend.

The circular pointed out that the current activity must be carried out under the leadership of the party committees and people's government. All political, legal, propaganda, trade union, youth, women and other departments concerned must, in accordance with local conditions, wield all means of publicity and adopt a variety of methods to conduct education in establishing new ideas, eliminating old customs and conscientiously abiding by the socialist legal system on a grand scale. It is essential to explain the harmfulness of gambling and engaging in feudal and superstitious activities.

The circular called on various localities to issue proclamations under the name of the city and county people's government. Gambling must be forbidden and the superstitious profession of witches and wizards must be banned. Feudal and superstitious activities, such as gambling at the end of the year and setting up temples and so on must also be forbidden. In places where gambling and superstitious activities are rampant, judicial departments must select typical cases and pronounce judgement in public so as to educate the masses and frighten criminals.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SICHUAN ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION HOLDS FIRST MEETING

HK301349 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] The first meeting of the Islamic representatives in Sichuan which began on 23 December ended yesterday. The Sichuan Provincial Islamic Association was formally established. During the meeting, (Feng Yuanwei), Tian Bao, Zhang Lixing, Liu Haiquan and Ren Jinglong, the leading comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, the Sichuan Provincial People's Government and the Sichuan Provincial CPPCC Committee paid a visit to the representatives and held a forum and took photos with them. The responsible comrades of the united front department of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, the Sichuan Provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Sichuan Provincial Religious Affairs Bureau congratulated them at the meeting. In addition, they gave talks on the situation, the task, the nationalities and religion policies. They expressed that four things were expected from the patriotic Moslem and Islamic personages:

1. It is necessary to strengthen study. Study well the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and the fifth session of the fifth NPC, promote understanding and keep pace with the development of the new situation.
2. It is necessary to strengthen national unity and continue to profoundly carry out the religious and nationality policies and the propaganda and education on national unity.
3. It is necessary to fully promote the active roles played by the patriotic religious organizations.
4. It is necessary to assist the party and the people's government to implement the policy of freedom of religious belief and make the masses which believe in religions and the personages of the religious sphere continuously promote patriotic and socialist consciousness.

The meeting had discussed and formulated the constitution of the Sichuan Provincial Islamic Association and the patriotic pledge and passed the resolutions of the first representative meeting of the Sichuan Provincial Islamic Association. After deliberation and consultation, the first committee of the Sichuan Provincial Islamic Association was elected. The committee is composed of a director, (Ma Zhengxi), several vice directors, (Yu Zhuyun), (Huo Gan), (Ma Bole), (Ding Zhaoji) and (Ma Wanquan) and 33 committee members.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' REPORTS LIN ZEXU SYMPOSIUM

HK040435 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 p 3

[Report by Li Fang [4539 5364]: "Summary Report on the Symposium on Lin Zexu and the Opium War"]

[Text] A symposium on Lin Zexu and the Opium War was held in Euzhou from 22 to 26 November 1982. At the meetings, heated discussion took place on the following issues:

1. Chief Social Contradictions Leading to Lin Zexu Banning Opium Smoking and the Opium Trade

One opinion was that the opium traffic which Britain imposed on China not only caused the loss of a large quantity of silver, depleted the finances of the Qing Dynasty and subjected a large number of opium smokers to physical and mental injury, but also led to rampant corruption and bribery, the degeneration of popular custom and the weakening of national quality. Therefore, the rampancy and development of opium traffic signified that the contradictions between China and the Western capitalist forces were continually on the rise. The ban on opium smoking and the opium trade enforced by Lin Zexu actually occurred in the form of feudal China opposing Britain, the capitalist invaders, and this contradiction developed to such a degree that the use of the means of war was necessary to solve it.

Another opinion was, however, that the chief social contradiction at that time was class contradiction and that the chief reason leading to the intensification of class contradiction was the annexation of land and the corruption of administrative rules. Although opium smoking had become a serious social problem at that time, it was still secondary compared with class contradictions. At that time, opium smokers accounted for about 0.25 percent of the total population and the problem of opium smoking did not constitute a major contradiction on a national scale. It was only in some localities that opium smoking seemed to be particularly serious among the ruling class.

2. Lin Zexu's Thinking on Banning Opium Smoking and the Opium Trade and His Tactics of Struggle

One opinion was that in order to counter the prevailing situation in which the wanton spread of opium had endangered the national economy and the people's livelihood and in which the rulers publicly banned opium smoking and the opium trade but secretly lifted the ban, Lin Zexu proposed that "it was most important to strictly punish opium smokers" and he proposed the idea of strictly punishing all people who peddled opium and operated opium dens. This meant opposing external aggression and resisting internal corrosion. It was a manifestation of patriotic ideas and carried with it a hint of social reform. After his arrival in Guangzhou, Lin Zexu changed his principle of banning opium smoking and the opium trade into one that "the most important task was to stop the sources of opium," thus aiming the spearhead of struggle directly at the British invaders. This constituted a leap.

Another opinion was that it was correct for Lin Zexu to put forward the principle that "it was most important to strictly punish opium smokers." However, he did not steadfastly adhere to this correct principle. Soon after his arrival in Guangzhou, he changed his policy by shifting the focus of struggle to foreign countries. It was justifiable to hit out at British opium-smuggling activities. However, while banning opium smoking and the opium trade, he attached too much importance to an issue of secondary importance, the punishment of assassins in Lin Weixi's case. Strategically, he acted with undue haste, with the result that the issues which could have been solved through negotiations became more acute. After the gun battle in Kowloon, China and Britain resumed negotiations. Lin Zexu mixed together the surrender of assassins, the ban on opium and the resumption of import trade, thus pulling the bowstring excessively taut. If Lin Zexu had not committed errors in his strategy, it would have been possible to delay the start of the war.

3. Lin Zexu Attitude Toward Anti-British Masses

One opinion was that Lin Zexu was always true in word and resolute in deed. He had the courage to rely on the masses of people in resisting foreign aggressors and allowed the people to participate in killing the enemy. This constituted the simple idea of a people's war.

Another opinion was that it was desirable that Lin Zexu recruited able-bodied men and encouraged the masses of people to resist Britain and kill the enemy. However, he remained only at the level of making use of the masses of people without being able to fully believe in and rely on the masses of people.

The third opinion was that Lin Zexu's recruitment of able-bodied men was a manifestation of the idea of relying on popular strength. However, this idea of relying on popular strength also manifested an element of feudal class stand characterized by "governing conspirators with conspirators and combating poison with poison."

The fourth opinion was that in relying on popular strength, Lin Zexu, subjectively speaking, reached the maximum limit permitted by the feudal ruling class and, objectively speaking, never stifled or suppressed the people's action against Britain. He always kept a harmonious relationship with the anti-British masses. It was inappropriate to excessively stress his class limitation and even say that he played a negative role in weakening the popular anti-British force.

4. Lin Zexu's "Democratic" Ideas

One opinion held that the ideology guiding Lin Zexu's reform activity was democracy, or democratic ideas, or ideas of loving the people. Democratic ideas ran through his whole life and became his dominant ideas. The struggle to ban opium smoking and the opium trade and to resist Britain represented a period in which Lin Zexu's democratic ideas developed. If Lin Zexu had been endowed with only patriotism but without democratic ideas, it would have been impossible for him to accomplish much in his political activities.

Another opinion was that Lin Zexu was concerned about the weal and woe of the people, promoted what was beneficial, abolished what was harmful and uttered such remarks as "the people are the foundation of the nation." This could be regarded as carrying forward the ancient factor of democratic ideology and as feudal democracy. As a kind of democratic idea, the idea that the people are the foundation is diametrically opposed to feudal autocracy. It was impossible for Lin Zexu, who defended the feudal autocratic system, to have democratic ideas, let alone to make the democratic ideas his dominant ideas.

There were other comrades who held that democratic thinking is a kind of political thinking. It seemed inappropriate to include Lin Zexu's military and economic thinking in it.

In addition, the meeting also discussed Emperor Daoguang during the Opium War, the historical background leading to the signing of the "Treaty of Nanjing" and Chinese society before and after the war.

CSO: 4005/329

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON NATIONALITY RELATIONS

HK121219 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Ya Hanzhang [3660 0698 4545]: "Excerpted From ZHONGGUO SHEHUI KEXUE [CHINESE SOCIAL SCIENCE] No. 1, 1983": "On Relationships Among Various Nationalities in the Socialist Period"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] In his report delivered at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang made important expositions on relationships among various nationalities in our country in the socialist period. He pointed out: "Further promotion of the socialist relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all our nationalities constitutes an important aspect of the building of socialist democracy in our country." He added: "Unity, equality and common prosperity among the nationalities are of vital importance to the destiny of China as a multinational country." With regard to the importance of the problem of nationalities which is connected with the destiny of our country, I think that we should mainly deepen our understanding of this issue from the three aspects of unity, equality and common prosperity among nationalities as mentioned by Comrade Hu Yaobang.

//First of all, I would like to talk about the issue of unity among nationalities.// To ensure that nationalities in our country unite closely, we should educate people of various nationalities so that they firmly keep the following idea in mind: The Han nationality cannot be separated from other minority nationalities and vice versa. To promote the four modernizations, we must carry out large-scale construction not only in regions inhabited by the Han nationality, but also in regions inhabited by minority nationalities. Only thus can we ensure the overall development of the four modernizations throughout the country and the common prosperity among the nationalities. Understanding this, we will be able to realize the importance that unity among nationalities has a direct bearing on the destiny of our country.

//Equality among nationalities is a basic principle which Marxists follow in order to solve the problem of nationalities and an essential basis for consolidating unity among nationalities.// The more equality among nationalities is ensured, the more powerful unity among nationalities

will be achieved. Politically and legally speaking, equality among nationalities in our country is reflected in the following two important aspects: on the one hand, in regions inhabited by minority nationalities living in a compact community, the system of regional national autonomy is pursued without exception and people of minority nationalities are the masters of their own affairs and may handle their own internal affairs. On the other hand, various minority nationalities in our country, big and small, may elect their deputies to the National People's Congress to discuss affairs of state. All this has greatly enhanced the sense of responsibility of the people of various nationalities for cherishing the great motherland so that they regard the realization of the four modernizations as an issue of vital importance having a direct bearing on their destiny and consciously shoulder the historical task of realizing the modernizations.

//Common prosperity among nationalities is a material and spiritual foundation for realizing equality and consolidating unity among nationalities.// Only by rapidly building our country into a great socialist state which is prosperous, powerful and rich, can we ensure that people of various nationalities throughout the country as soon as possible find a happy life characterized by a high level of material and spiritual civilization. Such a bright prospect will greatly attract people of various nationalities and arouse their enthusiasm to strive for such lofty ideals. All this specifically reflects the basic spirit of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization advocated by the 12th CPC Congress with regard to the problem of nationalities in our country. In other words, common prosperity among nationalities is not only a material and spiritual basis of the equality and unity among nationalities, but also a great motive force which encourages people of various nationalities in our country to shoulder the historical task of thoroughly realizing equality among nationalities, consolidating their unity and exerting their joint efforts to realize the four modernizations.

Therefore, we say that unity, equality and common prosperity among nationalities are matters of primary importance and an inseparable whole which have a direct bearing on the destiny of our country. This whole is what Hu Yaobang referred to in his report further when he talked of developing the socialist relationships among nationalities characterized by equality, unity and mutual aid among them.

//To develop socialist relationships among nationalities, it is absolutely necessary to theoretically expound and discuss the socialist period. This will inevitably touch upon many basic principles concerning Marxist theories on nationalities.// To discuss this problem from the angle of theories on nationalities, we must, first of all, be clear about the nature of relationships among nationalities in the socialist period. Prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution," there was a prevalent view that the "problem of nationalities is, in essence, a problem of class struggle." People who held such a view maintained: All problems of nationalities in all societies are, in essence, problems of class struggle. Even in a country which has entered socialist period and eliminated exploiting class as a class within

various nationalities, the problem of nationalities remains, in essence, a problem of class struggle. This was an extremist view. Following the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, some comrades held another view: No problem of nationalities in any societies should be regarded as essentially a problem of class struggle. Even in a class society where the system of oppression among nationalities still exists, it is inappropriate to say that the "problem of nationalities is, in essence, a problem of class struggle." This was another extremist view.

What we mean by problem of nationalities in the socialist period refers to the relationships among nationalities in the socialist period which is a product of historical development. In history, there were unequal relationships among nationalities in which one nation oppressed the other. Only after solving this problem can we establish relationships among nationalities which are characterized by equality, unity and mutual aid. Therefore, we should study this problem from a historical point of view.

In a class society, it is political inequality which causes the greatest disparity among nationalities. When a nation is an oppressor and exploiter, the other nation is the oppressed and exploited. Such disparity causes political inequality among nationalities and gives rise to a problem of national oppression and opposition to national oppression. The problem of nationalities mentioned in the political programs of the communist parties in various countries refers to such problems of nationalities. The basic Marxist principle for solving such a problem of nationalities is to realize equality among nationalities, abolish politically unequal relationships among nationalities characterized by the oppression of a nationality by another and establish relationships among nationalities characterized by equality, unity and mutual aid. Such relationships among nationalities can only be established in a socialist society.

//Why does the problem of nationalities become a problem of class struggle after mankind has entered a class society, an exploiting class of a more powerful nationality does not rest content with exploiting laboring people of the same nationality. It always wants to exploit the laboring people of other nationalities. However, within any nationality, members of an exploiting class are always in the minority, whereas the laboring people are in the vast majority. Therefore, if the exploiting class of a nationality wants to oppress and exploit the laboring people of the other nationality, it should rely on the strength of the laboring people of the same nationality and make use of the armed forces of the state to conquer, control, oppress and exploit the laboring people of the other nationality. Theoretically speaking, at any stage of historical development, no relationship of oppression and exploitation should exist among the laboring people of various nationalities, because there is no insoluble conflict of interests among them. However, in a class society, it is the exploiting class rather than the laboring people who are the masters of the state and political authority is in the hands of the exploiting class. The exploiting class compels the laboring people of the same nationality to wear the

uniforms and take up arms to slaughter the laboring people of the other nationality. Such historical tragedies have inevitably occurred.

When one nationality tries to conquer another, the latter will resort to force to resist the former. It is the laboring people of the oppressed nationality which are the first to rise to resist the national oppression of the alien nationality because they are the direct victims. Members of the other belligerent party which are directly engaged in the fighting are the laboring people of the alien nationality, who are called up and compelled to wear their uniforms by the exploiting class. This is the fundamental historical reason accounting for the misunderstanding and even hatred among laboring people of various nationalities, among laboring people of the oppressed nationality and laboring people of the oppressing nationality in particular.

Due to complication of the problem of nationalities in history, prior to the birth of Marxism, historians the world over believed that national oppression and exploitation were relationship between the entire oppressing nationality (including the rulers and laboring people) and the entire oppressed nationality (also including the rulers and laboring people). Such a view was wrong, because they only perceived the appearance of things rather than their essence. In a class society, the problem of nationalities is, in essence, a problem of class struggle. This is the essence of things.

The essence of the problem of nationalities changes with the development of the social history and the transformation of the social system. The factors which cause the fundamental changes of the essence of the problem of nationalities are the socialist revolution and socialist construction led by the proletariat and its political parties. The fact is that in a socialist society, the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man is a precondition for the fundamental changes of the essence of the problem of nationalities. Long ago, in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," Marx and Engels predicted: "In proportion as the exploitation of one individual by another is put an end to, the exploitation of one nation by another will also be put an end to. In proportion as the antagonism between classes within nation vanishes, the hostility of one nation to another will come to an end."* The practice of the socialist revolution and construction in China has fully proved the correct scientific foresight of Marx and Engels. The founding of the PRC marked a fundamental change in the relationships among nationalities in China. With the completion of the socialist transformation and the abolition of the private ownership and the exploiting class as a class, the relationship among various nationalities have entered a completely new stage. The hostile relationship among nations have been turned into harmonious relationships and laboring people. Therefore, //the problem of nationalities in the socialist period has become a problem of relationships among laboring people.// Under such

*"Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 270.

new circumstances, the idea that "in a class society, the problem of nationalities is, in essence, a problem of class struggle" is no longer applicable in our country. The new idea which replaces it is: "The problem of nationalities in the socialist period is basically a problem of relationships among the laboring people of various nationalities."

To say that the problem of nationalities in our country's socialist period is basically a problem of relationships among laboring people of various nationalities does not rule out the possibility that the problem of class struggle exists within a certain scope. The new party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC Congress explicitly points out: "After the elimination of the exploiting classes as such, most of the contradictions in Chinese society do not have the nature of class struggle, and class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction. However, owing to domestic circumstances and foreign influences, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time, and may even sharpen under certain conditions." The problem of nationalities is no exception to this.

//I would like to talk about the problem of opposing Han chauvinism and local nationalism.// The erroneous "leftist" views which were prevalent during the "Great Cultural Revolution" or prior to this campaign regarded local nationalism as a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. A great number of cadres and masses of minority nationalities were labelled "elements of local nationalism." To treat contradictions within the ranks of the people as contradictions between the enemy and ourselves means magnifying class struggle with regard to the problem of nationalities. Such a view is completely wrong. We should never repeat this mistake in the future.

Han chauvinism and local nationalism are ideas and influence of the exploiting class left over from the old society, which are reflected in our minds. These two kinds of ideas are wrong and anti-Marxist, their existence is detrimental to the unity among nationalities and has hampered us from developing the socialist relationships among nationalities. We should resolutely fight against such erroneous ideas. However, generally speaking, those who have such erroneous ideas are still the cadres and masses of the Han nationality and minority nationalities. The contradictions between such erroneous ideas and their influence and the Marxist and proletarian ideology belong to the contradictions within the ranks of the people. Therefore, we should handle such contradictions as contradictions within the rank of the people.

The population of the Han nationality in our country accounts for 93.3 percent of the total population of the whole country. In light of such characteristics, we should place our emphasis on overcoming Han chauvinism in our struggle to oppose nationalism. In the meantime, we should also overcome local nationalism in our struggle to oppose nationalism. After summing up experiences accumulated over the past 30 years since the founding of New China, we realize that it is inappropriate to employ the method

of political movements to overcome the two kinds of ideas of nationalism and their influence. On the contrary, we should employ the method of self-education. In other words, the cadres and masses of the Han nationality should overcome the idea of Han chauvinism and its influence and the cadres and masses of minority nationalities should also overcome their idea of local nationalism and its influence.

I am engaged in the study of the theories on nationalities. Owing to the fact that my theoretical level was low, I was influenced by the view that the problem of nationalities in all societies is, in essence, a problem of class struggle. I once wrote articles too expressing such erroneous view. My purpose in writing this article is to expound and discuss the theories on the relationships among nationalities in the socialist period advocated by the 12th CPC Congress and to make self-criticism of my own previous erroneous ideas and remarks on the relationships among nationalities.

CSO: 4005/329

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON HISTORICAL THEORIES

HK170831 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Su Shuangbi [5685 7175 4310]: "Exploratory Discussions of Historical Theories Over the Past Year"--abridged version of the article written by the author for 'The 1983 Almanac of Chinese History']

[Text] Historical theory is an important part of historical science and plays the role of guiding historical research and raising its level. During the 10 years of turmoil, those engaged in the research of historical theories all, without exception, suffered great calamities. As a result, historical theory was still in a depressing state for a period of time after the 10 years of turmoil. Over the past 2 years or so, particularly in 1982, there were an increasing number of articles on historical theories and other problems were involved. Researchers of historical theory not only call for a thorough elimination of all rubbish and stuff from the 10 years of turmoil, but also are not content to rest on the achievements made in 1950's and early 1960's. Instead, they wish to create a new situation in the research of historical theory in the new historical conditions and make contributions to establishing in China a historical science of Marxism bearing its own characteristics. Here, I am going to summarize the important problems which were referred to in the research of historical theory over the past year as follows.

I. On the Problem of Guiding Thought in Historical Research

This is a fundamental problem in historical research, which has been widely discussed in historical circles over the past few years. To summarize, there are two main problems.

1. Historical research must be carried out under the guidance of Marxism. This is the orientation most historical researchers have adhered to; but its explanation and understanding vary. Some comrades hold that it is now very urgent and important to stress the guidance of Marxist theory on historical research. Because there exists among some young historical researchers a tendency of neglecting theory. In their eyes, theory is not important and only historical materials are important and mean everything. These views are, of course, wrong. Lenin said that historical materialism is the "only scientific conception of history" and the "only

way to scientifically explain history." Only it can genuinely make history a science. To develop historical science, we must, therefore, adhere to the theoretical guidance of Marxism. By following Marxist theory to march forward, we will be closer and closer to truth. Therefore, we must tell the young people about all these basic principles. Historical researchers usually have a common experience: Before they study and master historical materialism, they are totally at a loss and do not know what to do in the face of complicated and changeable historical facts and a tremendous amount of historical material. After they have studied and initially mastered the theoretical weapon of historical materialism and obtained Marxist standpoints, views and methods, they will become enlightened and see everything more perceptively.

While talking about the distortion of Marxism in the 10 years of turmoil, some comrades pointed out that we must not "be so perplexed and alarmed as to deny Marxism and history merely due to some mistakes in the socialist revolution and construction after liberation. That will make us lack spiritual ballast." We absolutely cannot deny the guiding role of Marxism due to the appearance of some wrong tendencies such as ossified ways of thinking, dogmatism, applying and copying mechanically, not seeking truth from facts, and some mistakes and various difficulties in the course of marching forward.

2. On the problem of restudying Marxism. Historical circles universally hold that importance should be attached to the study of Marxist theory. But there exist differences on how to study it. While talking about the situation in the research of the history of peasant wars, some comrades hold that theoretical retrogression has appeared in historical research. For example, there have appeared views alleging that peasant wars "hampered the progress of history" and "destroyed the achievements made in feudalization and drew society back to the starting point of a feudal society." They contend that such views are the reflection of theoretical retrogression. In order to lead the research of peasant war history to develop in depth, we must strengthen the study and research of Marxism. Raising the theoretical level of research personnel is the urgent task for further developing the research work of peasant war history. The basic truth of historical materialism is the key to disclosing the secrets of peasant war history. In the final analysis, theoretical retrogression as has appeared in the research of peasant war history in recent years is the consequence of relaxing the study and research of Marxism.

Another view holds that studying Marxism does not mean that we should restore the level to that of the 1950's, for we already have a new starting point. Reviewing the old is for learning the new, for reexamining our understanding of theoretical and historical problems, for eliminating the political poison of dogmatism and extreme "leftism," and for guaranteeing the healthy development of history. Even those problems which may have been resolved in the 1950's might be put up for discussion again, filled with new meaning. The theory of class struggle is the mainstay of Marxism. But there have existed for many years the tendencies of treating the theory

as over simplified, absolute and as a formula. Through the discussions on the problem of the motive power of historical development, it has been clarified that the "real motive power" must be understood as in the words of the classic authors, the "practical motive power," the "direct motive power" and a "lever." Beyond "practical power," there is "superficial power" (for example, peoples, greedy desires and desires for power). Besides "direct motive power," there is "indirect motive power" (for example, the contradiction within the mode of production and the contradictions between the new mode of production and old one) to start a lever, we need "original motive power"--the development of the productive forces. In this way, we adhere to the theory of class struggle, avoid the tendency of treating things as over simplified, absolute and as a dogma and criticize all fallacies which cut off the connection between class struggle and the struggle of production, make class struggle devoid of any specific nature and advocate struggle meaning everything. This is progress, not restoration, nor retrogression.

II. The Problem of the Relationship Between History and Reality

Most articles published over the past year hold that historical research cannot deviate from political reality. But there are different understandings on whether and how historical research should serve reality.

On the problem of historical research serving reality, some comrades hold that the object of historical research is past experience, which has nothing to do with political reality. However, whether in ancient time or nowadays, no accomplished historians or historical works were not directed at reality and serving politics. China's feudal history must have done a good job in serving feudal politics. This is well explained in the saying "recall the past and think of the future" and "draw past experience so as to better understand future things." Si Ma Guang [a Song dynasty politician and historian who wrote the famous historical work "Zi Zhi Tong Jian"] explained it more explicitly: "Zi Zhi" meant supplying the experience of feudal administration. "Tong Jian" meant taking history as a mirror. This book is a textbook of politics and history for emperors. Does it serve politics? In order to maintain the feudal rule of China, some famous historians were even not afraid of being killed. Can we say that they had distorted history in order to serve politics? Of course we cannot say so.

Some comrades hold that seriously applying the theory of dialectical materialism to analyze the great amount of historical material and reach scientific conclusions through facts means serving socialism. They contend that there are two reasons: 1) it is the best service to promote the establishment of the world outlook of historical materialism among readers through historical works. For the readers have understood the law of the development of human society in the process of studying history and firmly believe that the history of all mankind will march toward socialism and communism. Consequently, they firmly establish the world outlook of historical materialism; 2) applying Marxism-Leninism to research history

and reach convincing and scientific conclusions is of great importance in the struggle against bourgeois historians occupying the position of historical research. This is in itself a part of proletarian politics. Then, can historical science serve some concrete political needs? The answer is affirmative, as in writing historical articles to enlighten the masses in connection with a particular political movement, political affair, a specific policy and guiding principle. The brilliant work "Peasant War in Germany" written by Engels in summing up the experience of 1848 revolution is the best example of this aspect. Besides, what is more important is to research great issues in history in connection with the great struggle in the era of the proletariat and strive to make more contributions in theory. Engels' "family, private ownership and the origin of state" is the best example of this aspect.

As far as this problem is concerned, some comrades stress that there must be a center and basic aim in historical research. This center or aim at present is, in connection with the four basic principles put forward by the party, to explain the objective laws of historical development, to correct the distortion of Chinese history by idealists, to arm people with scientific and historical knowledge, to strengthen our consciousness toward socialism and to push forward the cause of the proletariat for emancipation.

III. The Problem of the Relationship Between Historical Materials and Theories

The problem of the relationship between historical materials and theories has been a controversial problem in historical circles for quite a long time. There appeared in the early 1960's many views on researching history, such as "theories guide history," "theories stem from history" and "integrate theories with history." Few people raised the view of "theories guiding historical facts" during the discussions. But the views of "theories stemming from historical facts" and "integrating theories with historical facts" are still being discussed. There has appeared in recent years a phenomenon of "regarding historical facts as more important than theories" on the relationship between historical facts and theories, which has aroused attention from some comrades in historical circles.

1. The relationship between historical materials and theories. Some comrades hold that it is a fundamental task of Marxist historical research to explain the laws of historical development and sum up historical experiences. To carry it out, we must, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, collect all the available historical materials to make concrete analysis. Only so, can we draw scientific conclusions. Therefore, the study of historical materials plays an indispensable role in collecting all reliable historical materials. However, the study of historical materials is after all a supplementary subject in the whole undertaking of historical research. Historical research does not mean clarifying historical materials only. Possession of a large amount of historical materials is a prerequisite for explaining the laws of historical development and a necessary step to achieve the goal of historical research.

Marxists highly value the role of historical materials in historical research but refuse to relegate history to the study of historical materials. Comrades holding such a view contend that the integration between the theory of Marxism-Leninism is the integration of historical materials with theories which we advocate.

During the discussions, some comrades held that to explain the relationship between historical materials and theories with the concept of integrating historical materials with theories was not very scientific. They contended that the advancement of the view of "integrating historical materials with theories" meant dissatisfaction with the conception of "theories guiding historical materials" and "theories stemming from historical materials," calling for more complete and proper conceptions. But this conception also gave rise to the following problems: 1) What is the relationship between the two? Which is the principal? Which is the subordinate? 2) How should the two be integrated?

There must be a guiding thought in carrying out textual research. Some comrades hold that in the past, we thought that carrying out textual research and distinguishing right from wrong in historical research had nothing to do with Marxist theory and only reading traditional thread-bound Chinese books would be enough. It must be admitted that achievements can be made in this field without the guidance of historical materialism. That most academic achievements made by the scholars in the Qiannong and Jiaqing periods of the Qing Dynasty remain valuable even today and not outdated, despite the change of time, is the best example. However, if we take Marxism as our guide in carrying out textual research and distinguishing right from wrong, we will remarkably improve our work. Theories can play their roles in this field. For example, the methods of seeing through the appearance to get at the essence, making concrete analyses of concrete things, distinguishing principal and secondary aspects of things, trying to completely master things yet not counting on individual cases and viewing things through their mutual connections and development and changes but not isolatedly and statically. It is absolutely possible and necessary to use these methods in carrying out textual research on historical affairs and distinguishing right from wrong in historical works.

3. On the problem of "treating historical materials as more important than theories." Some comrades pointed out that treating textual research of historical facts as "practical study" and analyses and comments as "empty talks" was due to some specific historical and social reasons. For quite a long time in the past, due to the influence of "leftist" ideology on historical research, abstract and hollow comments replaced concrete analyses of concrete things. Worse, academic discussions of seeking truth from facts gave way to rude and unreasonable criticism. As a result of this bad influence, people were misled into thinking that the guiding thought and theories in historical research were none other than some ready-made principles, conclusions, truth and formulas on the books. Consequently, some researchers became less and less interested in theories or even went

so far as to neglect the theories and methods of historical research. It is hard to imagine that historical researchers have not their own guiding thought, analyses and judgement on the problems they are researching. Therefore, the conception of treating historical materials as more important than theories is harmful to the healthy development of history. Without the correct theoretical guidance, a most talented historian can act no better than a recorder of certain historical phenomena and is in no position to guarantee whether such records would help people understand the essence of historical development or lead them to the wrong side. Without correct theoretical guidance, it is difficult to consciously resist the influence of various erroneous ideologies.

IV. On the Problem of Methodologies of Historical Research

There have appeared in recent years many articles on the problem of methodology; and various methodologies of historical research have been put forward. In 1982, however, more researchers in historical circles still seriously explored the methodologies of Marxism and historical materialism. This being the case, many differences exist in viewpoints and understanding.

1. On the scope of research subjects. While carrying out historical research, should we select subjects in a broad or narrow way? Of numerous historical facts, which are important and need to be studied and researched? And which are unimportant and need not be studied and researched? There are different views on this. Some comrades hold that the degree of importance of historical facts (including those historical figures and ideology closely related to facts) and their role and impact in history are not illusory things which cannot be measured. Generally speaking, all those objective laws beneficial to studying and exposing historical development, all facts (including figures and ideology) beneficial to summing up historical experiences, and to understanding the historical process, social reform and development trend are important and relatively important. They are the subjects which merit research and study. Conversely, less effort should be expended to carry out textual research on and study those trivial facts which had no connection or less connection with the process, laws, reforms and trend of social history although they did exist in history and were large in quantity. It is, therefore, improper to say that it is better to have a narrow selection in research subjects, to select less inclusive titles, to write less detailed items and process and study more unfamiliar problems.

On this issue, some comrades raise the problem of macroresearch and micro-research. They hold that historical facts are the basis of historical research and all historical research work faithful to historical facts must not deviate from the micromethod of historical research and must observe and explore component parts of history from a narrow point of view. Micro-research is necessary for historical research but treating it as the sole weapon in researching history is absolutely wrong. Because researches on concrete historical events and plots often make it difficult to distinguish the degree of importance of historical facts, important historical problems

can be ignored by researchers. If we research individual subjects in isolation and fail to observe them more broadly, it will be difficult to get a truly scientific understanding of them. Furthermore, the whole situation of history does not mean a single summary of individual parts of it. Even if we conduct comprehensive researches on all individual historical phenomenon without any omission, it does not mean that we have understood the overall situation of history.

2. On the problem of "importing" the methodologies of historical research. Some comrades hold that the methods of the theory of control, the theory of system, the structural conception of history, the conception of population of history and the conception of environment of history should all be used as weapons to explore historical and social problems of China. As a matter of fact, all the above methods cannot explain history as a whole. Methodologies of natural science are essentially different from that of social science. They cannot play the role of a human being, nor can they make analyses of class struggle and fortuitous factors. We must be determined to establish and develop the system of methodologies of historical research of our own, which should above all take historical materialism of Marxism as its essence, inherit and develop the good ingredients of traditional Chinese historical research and selectively absorb reasonable methods in social and natural science of foreign countries. Some others hold that the above-mentioned imported methods can be used in historical research. Because a society is an organic whole or a self-composed system as described by the theory of control, we must treat a society as a whole. Research the relationship and mutual influence between each other on the parts of politics, economy, ideology and culture within it and research how a society operates as a whole. In addition, we must research the relationship and mutual influence between a society, an organic whole, and the external parts. This is in conformity with the method of thinking of the theory of control. It is, therefore, natural and reasonable to use the methods of the theory of control and the theory of system to research history.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRC SOCIOLOGIST REFUTES MALTHUSIAN THEORY

HK110610 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0134 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Report: "Xu Dixin Speaks on China's Population Policy, Refutes Malthusianism"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Xu Dixin, president of China's Population Science Society and advisor to China's Society of Sociology said at the opening session of an enlarged meeting of the board of the Population Science Society that the reason why China adopts a birth control policy and strives to control its population within the limit of 1.2 billion is that an excessive rate of population growth will bring extremely serious difficulties to the development of China's national economy and to its socialist modernization.

Xu Dixin pointed out that during the 25 years from 1953 to 1978, the total consumption of the people throughout the country rose by 280 percent. However, in that period, our population increased by 66 percent, reducing the increase of per-capita consumption to only 130 percent. About 58 percent of the increased amount of consumption this year is absorbed by the population increase and only 42 percent, less than a half, of the increase really constitutes the increase in consumption by the original population. This proves that a sharp increase in population seriously conflicts with the improvement of people's material and cultural lives.

In our rural areas, because of the sharp increase in our population, our per-capita area of farmland has dropped from 3 mu in 1949 to 1.5 mu now. Concerning housing in our urban areas, since the founding of the new China, we have built 493 million square kilometers of residential housing areas. However, because of the greater rate of population increase, the average residential area for the people there fell from 4.5 square meters in the initial period after liberation to 3.6 square meters in 1977. The sharp increase in population has also given rise to fairly serious shortages in job opportunities, education, traffic facilities and in other fields.

Xu Dixin is of the opinion that either from the point of view of the national economy and education or from that of protecting the living and ecological environment the strict enforcement of birth control is a task that can by no means be delayed.

Xu Dixin refuted the idea of regarding China's basic national birth control policy as a practice of the new Malthusianism. He said that both Malthus and the new Malthusians regarded the law of population as the consequence of the internal contradictions of the capitalist mode of production as an abstract general law of population that governs all human society and transcends historical stages. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that "an abstract law of population can only work in the kingdom of animals and plants without human interference." He pointed out that there is no uniform law of population that governs all social system and is not restricted by social systems. Malthus and his disciples think that only "crimes and poverty" (including pestilence, wars and famine) can check population growth. This is an extremely reactionary idea. He pointed out that China's population policy--the family planning policy--is carried out under the premise of the socialist system. Because of the establishment of the socialist public ownership of the means of production, people can relate social needs with social production and can formulate proportionate production plans in accordance with various kinds of social needs.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

TIANJIN VOCATIONAL UNIVERSITY--With the ratification of the municipal people's government, Tianjin Municipality set up a vocational university recently. The university offers five specialities, management of production, planned operation and management, financial management, energy utilization in industry and environmental protection. Liberal arts has two-year program of study and the college of engineering has a three-year program. [SK080902 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 1 SK]

XIZANG PLANNED PARENTHOOD RALLY--The Xizang regional planned parenthood leadership group, Lhasa Municipality and Xizang Military District jointly held a planned parenthood propaganda month mobilization rally in Lhasa on 29 December. Responsible comrades of the region and municipality including Yin Fatang, Yangling Duoqi, Yang Zongxian, and Hu Zonglin attended the rally. Comrade Yangling Duoqi delivered a mobilization report. Regional public health department director (Ciren Zhuoga) read out a propaganda program entitled: Implement the 12th Party Congress Spirit and Further Control Population Growth. The program was in four parts: "1) Practicing planned parenthood is a basic national strategy; 2) the region's population must be kept below 2.5 million by the end of the century; 3) practicing planned parenthood is a major affair in building socialist spiritual civilization; 4) party and CYL members and cadres at all levels must take the lead in practicing planned parenthood." [HK010151 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Dec 82]

HENAN TEACHERS TO MOUNTAINS--In order to help the masses of people in remote mountaineous areas acquire literacy and knowledge of science, the provincial educational bureau held a special meeting to discuss the problem of dispatching teachers of primary and middle schools from cities to such areas to give lectures in rotation. Responsible comrades of educational bureaus of eleven counties attended the meeting. Meeting participants unanimously held that it was absolutely necessary to dispatch teachers from cities to remote mountains. This would help put an end to the backwardness of these areas. [HK041026 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 83 HK]

NEW 'CHINA RECONSTRUCTS' EDITION--Beijing, 3 Jan (XINHUA)--The English edition of the monthly magazine "CHINA RECONSTRUCTS" has launched a new edition to be circulated exclusively in North America, beginning this January. Every issue of the new edition will include much of the contents of the regular English edition, plus three to five articles of particular appeal to the U.S. and Canadian readers, and some extra color pages. The first issue carries articles on a "Big Bird" TV special filmed in China, a Canadian studying martial arts in Beijing, and joint U.S.-China archeological studies of the ancient movement of people from Asia to the Americas. In the planning stage are pieces on architect I.M. Pei, educational exchanges and the Los Angeles-Guangzhou sister-city relationship. Future issues will include articles on trade, cultural and other exchanges, and first-person accounts by North Americans living in China and Chinese who have spent time in the U.S. and Canada. The North American edition will be printed in the U.S. from plates prepared in Beijing. "CHINA RECONSTRUCTS," published in Beijing, already issues seven different language editions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 3 Jan 83 OW]

PLANNED PARENTHOOD PROPAGANDA MONTH--"The activities of the planned parenthood propaganda month have already begun to be carried out throughout our region. The party committees at all levels have paid close attention to these activities. The party and government leading cadres in some prefectures personally publicized and explained the basic national policy of planned parenthood among the masses of the people. Some county party secretaries personally gave speeches among the masses of people to mobilize the people." Propaganda is being carried out in public places. A large number of backbone publicization and explanation workers have been trained and sent to rural areas to carry out propaganda. [HK120647 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Jan 83]

HENAN REFORMS RURAL EDUCATION--Henan Province has universally readjusted rural middle schools and straightened out teachers of schools run by local people. For a long time, the number of rural ordinary middle schools was large and their quality was poor. In addition, the number of teachers of schools run by local people was more than the authorized figure and management was chaotic. During the Cultural Revolution, the province had 1,350 rural senior middle schools and 22,970 rural junior middle schools, and these middle schools lacked teachers. Therefore, teachers were taken from among primary school teachers. As a result, the standards of middle school teachers was low and their teaching quality was poor. After readjustment, the province now has 810 rural ordinary senior middle schools and 14,560 rural junior middle schools. In the course of readjustment, all-round examinations were conducted for teachers of schools run by local people and provisional teachers taking over classes for absent teachers. When they were found incompetent for the teaching job, they were sent back to the production frontline. The province has also selected 18,003 teachers of schools run by the public and 34,700 provisional teachers taking over classes for absent teachers of schools run by local people, to reinforce primary schools and to heighten the quality of teachers. The province has

also built some 81,000 primary school premises and supplied some 242,000 sets of desks and chairman and some 181,000 pieces of teaching equipment to primary schools. Communes, brigades and individuals in the province have set up 730 schools with some 187,000 students. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 83 HK]

PLANNED PARENTHOOD PROMOTED--"Gao Zhiguo, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee; Ma Wendong, vice governor; and Li Guiying, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and director of the provincial planned parenthood office on 13 January made separate visits to single sons and daughters and families of single children in Yunnan textile mill and Kunming textile mill. They wanted to find out through their visits the development of the activities of the planned parenthood propaganda month and of the medical service for single sons and daughters." Both mills have a large number of women workers. The leading groups in the mills have made great efforts to improve their work related to the medical service for women and children and to planned childhood and achieved good results. During the visit, the provincial leading comrades talked kindly with nurses, single sons and daughters and their parents. They stressed the importance of service for single sons and daughters in promoting the work of planned parenthood. [HK171006 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 83]

STUDENT ENROLLMENT REFORM--Beijing, 15 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--State Council Vice Premier Wan Li says that China's student enrollment methods should be reformed in 1983. We should let the peasants recommend some of their children for admission to university, after which they will return to the rural areas to practice their specializations. The entrance examination passing grade can be lowered a bit for students being recruited from the rural, pastoral and forest areas by universities, colleges and secondary technical schools. In the future there should be no iron rice bowl in the assignment of university graduates; it is first necessary to make a breakthrough in this respect in agriculture. Wan Li said this when he met the participants in the fourth study course for leading agricultural cadres on 3 December 1982. His speech is carried in issue No. 2 of "HONGQI," to be published on 16 January. [Text] [HK160408 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1340 GMT 15 Jan 83]

FAMILY PLANNING MONTH PUBLICIZED--A most spectacular activity was held in Nanning City today following the start of the family planning month drive. Around 20 publicizing vehicles were sent out onto the streets by the departments concerned and the literary and art organizations and medical units were organized to publicize the significance of practicing family planning and scientific knowledge to the masses. Varied and interesting programs publicizing family planning were performed and free medical treatment and health examinations were offered to boys and girls of single child families. Responsible comrades of the regional CPC committee, people's government and departments concerned Xiao Han, He Yiran, Li Lin, (Zhang Bin), and leading comrades of the Nanning City CPC Committee and People's Government (Wu Zhanguo), (Shi Minghui) and others participated in today's publicizing activity. [Text] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jan 83]

FAMILY PLANNING PERSONNEL PROTECTED--According to a ZIGONG RIBAO report, while (Rongbian) Township is firmly grasping family planning work, it pays attention to the protection of the enthusiasm of the family planning work personnel. When the township CPC committee and the township government are studying and formulating all measures for the family planning propaganda month, they grasp the protection of the enthusiasm of the family planning work personnel as a major task. They have made a decision that it is necessary to strictly investigate the sabotaged private plots and the sabotaged plots whose fixed output is stated in a contract, of cadres and the masses who are engaged in family planning. When saboteurs are found after investigation, they must compensate for the damages within a specified period. If saboteurs cannot be found after investigation, communes and brigades must give subsidies according to their prices. They have also made a decision that the saboteurs who are found [words indistinct].

[Text] [HK171358 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 83]

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